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THE TYNG FAMILY
IN AMERICA

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Brother Anthony of Padua, F.M.S.

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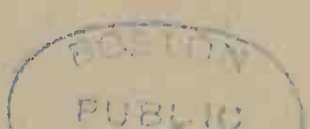

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INTRODUCTION

Americans bearing the name Tyng should be proud of their ancestry. They are the descendants of: Honorable Colonel Edward Tyng, founder of one of the earliest, wealthiest and most influential families of New England; Captain Joseph Atkins, founder of another great family; Governors Thomas and Joseph Dudley of Massachusetts; Richard Kent, a wealthy landowning colonist; Major General Daniel Gookin, first Superintendent of Indians; Thomas Savage of "East Shore of Virginia" fame; Anne Hutchinson, foundress of Rhode Island. The progeny of such personages should know their ancestors and both should be known by their countrymen.

I became interested in the Tyng family when I was stationed in our Junior Normal School, now Saint Joseph Novitiate, located on the southern portion of Jonathan Tyng's immense property. As a hobby, I did research on local history. After having met some Tyng gentlemen, I became more interested in the Tyng family than in the town of Tyngsboro, and I began compiling this work.

Taking up this hobby as a rest from class work, I decided to limit my research by including only the male branches of the family and I resolved not to tire myself with the tedious quoting of authorities. I did not propose a learned work, but one that would tell the truth in a simple manner. I read or searched a large number of old books to find the history of the early Tyngs. As to the later Tyngs, much was obtained by correspondence with many of you. I offer my very sincere thanks to all those who have helped to provide me with material for this compilation.

I should be most grateful to any one so kind as to rectify any error that may have slipped into my work. Additional information will always be welcome, as my interest in the great, honorable and religious Tyng family will not end with the publishing of this history, but will last till we be united in the one large and happy family of our Father in heaven.

Brother Anthony of Padua, F.M.S.
(Marist Brothers of the Schools)

THE TYNG FAMILY OF TYNGSBORO, MASS.

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I The Honorable Colonel EDWARD Tyng, founder of the family of Tyngsboro, Massachusetts, was born in Dunstable, England.

He came to America for the first time probably in 1630. He came again from England to New England in 1635. He probably returned home in 1636 to marry Mary Sears. He came back to America with his brother, William, on the "New Supply," alias "Nicholas," of London, a ship of three hundred tons chartered by William. They arrived at Boston July 3, 1638, and he settled there as a merchant and brewer.

When Mr. Coddington removed to Rhode Island in 1638, Edward bought from him two hundred fifty acres of land at Mount Wollaston. On December 30, 1640, he "was allowed" to have that land.

On November 25, 1639, he "was allowed" to be an inhabitant. On January 30, 1641, he joined Mr. Savage's church. He was entered as a freeman of Boston in a list dated June 2, 1641. He became a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company in 1642.

On May 25, 1642, he was granted permission to dig turf on the island among the flats by Mill Field, going to Charlestown.

All executive and civil offices except those of Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and Secretary were entrusted to him at diverse times. Chosen constable for Boston, he took his oath on June 14, 1642. This began his official career.

He lived on the upper corner of State Street and Merchant Row, which was then the shore, where he owned a house, a brewhonse and a wharehouse with a wharf in front. He maintained there a dial as early as 1643. On July 31, 1643, he and James Oliver were allowed "to straighten their street pales from David Sellecke his corner poste unto the said Tynge's dial poste."

That same year, he bought land on Washington Street from William Balston. Later, he sold this land to Christopher Stanley. He is mentioned as a landowner in the Boston "Book of Possessions" about 1645. In 1644 or 1645 he sold land on the water front on High Street, now near the present Custom House, at the foot of State Street, to Thomas Venner, who became his neighbor and had a wharf there. There was another

wharf on his property that Henry Webb was allowed "to enjoy" in 1647, having bought it from Edward.

In 1645 he was appointed with Frank Norton as commissary for the force of two hundred men who were sent to the aid of Uncas, sachem of the Mohegans. He was selectman of Boston from April 10, 1645, to December 26, 1645. On March 13, 1648, he was again chosen one of the townsmen or selectmen. He was selectman in 1651, 1652, 1657 and 1659.

On November 31, 1649, Boston decreed that "alsoe to Edward Ting's wharfe shall goe a high way of twenty foot in breadth."

In 1651 he sold the wharf in front of his warehouse to James Everill. He described his wharf as "my wharf against the end of the great street," and along which on the south went the "town's way down upon the flats," which corresponds to the present State Street below Merchants Row; this street was then designated as "Mr. Hill's highway twenty feet broad," which followed the shore of the Cove to the present Dock Square.

He and his brother, Captain William Tynge, were among the seven commissioners appointed October 14, 1651, to hear and determine all causes of £10 value in Boston. On October 23, 1652, he was one of the seven commissioners for the town of Boston who took their oaths before the Governor and magistrates. On May 6, 1657, the "Court doth hereby invest . . . Mr. Edward Tyng, . . ., or any three of them, with full power to find out the best ways & meanes, & to make agreement & contract with such able & honest psons as shall tender themselves to psecute the Indian trade for the best benefitt of the country, & suppressing of all irregularitys therein, & that all informers of the breach of this order be allowed ten pounds for every offense out of delinquents fines, & this order forth with published by posting coppies in all the townes."

As early as 1658 he was a benefactor of Harvard College.

On November 12, 1659, "In ansr to the peticon of Mr. Edward Tyng, the Court, having considered of his request & his readjness to be servicable at all times to the good of this comonwealth judge meete to graunt him two hundred & fiffty acres of land to be laid out adjoyning to such lands as have binn taken up by order of this Court."

On August 14, 1660, he bought from James Parker of Chelmsford, Massachusetts, a tract of land containing three thousand acres, bounded on the east by the Merrimack River, on the south by Chelmsford, and on the west by Groton, Massachusetts. The wilderness surrounded it elsewhere. This territory comprised parts of what are now Tyngsboro and Dunstable, in Massachusetts, and Brookline, Nashua, Hollis, and Merrimac, in New Hampshire. The deed for this sale was later the possession of Judge Richardson. Here is a copy of it, or part of it:—

August 14, 1660

"To all people to whom this present shall come to be seen or read, James Parker, of Chelmsford, in the County of Middlesex, in New England, yeoman, and Elizabeth, his wife, sends Greeting: Whereas, the Honnered Gennerall Court of the Massachusetts jurisdiction in New England, aforesayd, of their benefficicent bounty did Give and Grant unto the Indians of Patuckett a parcell of land adjoying to the bounds of Chelmsford Plantation, and Whereas, Puntahhun John Tohatowon Pamobotiquin Wonoint Nomphon Rulinansad Peter and, Wampamooun, cheif Indians of said Pauhtuket, at a lawful public meeting of theirs, the fourteenth of the third moneth, 1660, with the approbation of John Elliott, senr., teacher of the church of Christ in Roxbury, did Give and Grant unto the above Mentioned James Parker, a certain parcell of land part of the above mentioned Graunt, lying and being at the west end of their sd Graunt, out of the bounds of both of the sayd Pauatukit and Chelmsford, in relation of any exchainges by them made to each other, and that In Considerations of the great pains and costs, the sayd James Parker hath been at for the setling of the bounds accorrding to Agreements with the Indians of sayd Pauatucket and Inhabitants of Chelmsford, as in a deed bearing the date of April, 1660, with the Records of the Generall Court concerning the same more amply appeareth. Now Know all men by the presents, that the sayd James Parker and Elizabeth, his wife, in consideration of sixty pounds to him payd in hand by Edward Tyng of Boston, &c., &c."

On October 16, 1660, the Court approved of this return:— "Lajd out to Mr. Edward Ting, of Boston, two hundred &

fiffty acres of land in the wilderness on the northern side of Merremack River, being butted & bounded by a farme formerly lajd out to Mr. Russell, Tresurer, on the southeast, the wilderness elswhere surrounding, according to marked trees, as is more fully demonstrated by a plott taken of the same.

By Jonathan Danforth, Survejor"

This tract was at Winter Hill in Dracut, Massachusetts. It was later sold by one of Edward's descendants to Shatswell, Varnum and Webb.

He was representative for Boston in the General Court of Massachusetts from 1660 to 1680. He was captain on May 8, 1661. He was appointed to the court of Yorke, in Maine, on May 27, 1668. He was an "assistant" of the commonwealth from 1668 to 1673.

On June 25, 1668, he and his wife deeded to their oldest son, Jonathan, the tract of land he had bought from James Parker in 1660.

In July 1668, a warrant for the commitment of some Baptists to jail was signed by Mr. Bellingham, Eleazer Lusher and Edward Tyng.

He was member of His Majesty's Council, judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and then Assistant Secretary from 1668 to 1681. He held court sessions in Massachusetts, Maine and New Hampshire. He became colonel of the Suffolk regiment. He was elected major general of the forces of the Massachusetts Bay Colony after Leveret, in 1669; whether he served in that post is not positively known. He was a member of the committee which carried on King Philip's War.

He was present at the ordination of Moses Fiske, September 11, 1672.

In 1679 he removed from Boston to Dunstable.

His will, dated August 25, 1677, with a codicil, dated January 7, 1681, gave to Edward £ 100, "having given him a considerable estate already," to Eunice, "now wife of Samuel Willard" £ 500, to each of nine grandchildren, £ 100, after the decease of his wife: Thomas, Mary and Hannah Savage; Thomas, Joseph, Edward and Paul Dudley; John, son of Jonathan; Samuel Searle. His wife was named executrix. The "overseers" were: Honorable Edward Friend, John Levert, Esq.,

Anthony Stoddard and Captain Thomas Brattle. The will was probated January 19, 1682.

He died on December 27, 1681, in Dunstable, and was buried in the family tomb in the old burial place on the river road, about a mile and a quarter south of the center of Tyngsboro. A horizontal slab of granite, supported by masonry work, marks his resting place. It bears the following inscription, written in capitals:—

HERE LETH THE BODY OF
MR. EDWERD TING
ESQR. AGED 71 YEARES
DIED DECEMBER 27
DAY 1681.

Edward was a great figure among the early colonists. He was enterprising enough to leave the Old World to establish himself in the New, and here his energy and courage made him a successful and leading colonist, his wisdom made him a distinguished and prosperous merchant, and his high moral character made him the founder of one of the earliest, wealthiest and most influential families in the colony.

His wife, Mary Sears, was born in Dunstable, England, from which place the old township took its name in her honor. She was the daughter of Francis Sears of Layton Buzzard, County Beds, about twenty miles north of Chesham. She joined Mr. Savage's church on September 5, 1640. She was buried July 4, 1685.

His children were among the leaders of their times. They were: Hannah, Mary, Jonathan, Deliverance, Rebbeca, Edward, Rebbeca, William, Eunice and Joseph.

II HANNAH, eldest child of Colonel Edward I and Mary Sears Tyng, was born in Boston, March 7, 1640, and baptized September 6, 1640.

In June 1656 she was admitted into the First Church in Charleston, Massachusetts.

She was married to Habijah Savage (B.A. H.C. 1659) of Boston, by Governor John Endicott, May 8, 1661. Habijah was a merchant of Boston, born August 1, 1638, son of the celebrated Major Thomas Savage, commander in chief in King

Philip's War, and of Faith Hutchinson. They had one son, Thomas, and twin daughters, Mary and Hannah.

After Habijah's death, in 1682, Hannah became the third wife of Major General Daniel Gookin of Cambridge, Massachusetts. He was born in Kent, England, about 1612. In 1656 he became superintendent of all the Indians who had submitted to the government of Massachusetts, an office he held till his death. On May 11, 1681, he was made major general of the colony. His "Historical Collections of the Indians of Massachusetts" bears the date of 1674. He died in Cambridge, March 19, 1687.

She died October 28, 1688.

II MARY, second child of Edward I and Mary Sears Tyng, was born in Boston, April 17, 1641, and baptized May 2, 1641.

She married Daniel Searle who was governor of Barbadoes from March 29, 1652 to July 16, 1660, after living in Boston for several years.

Both died and were buried there. They had a son, Samuel.

She died in 1724.

II JONATHAN I, third child and oldest son of Edward I and Mary Sears Tyng, was born in Boston, December 15, 1642. He was baptized three days later.

He graduated from Harvard College.

On June 25, 1668, he received from his parents, through deed, the three thousand acres of land his father had bought on the west side of the Merrimack River in Dunstable in 1660.

He was one of those who signed the petition for the charter of Dunstable, September 15, 1673, Old Standard.

He was among the first to move from Boston to Dunstable, about 1675, where he held many public offices. His was probably the first locality settled in old Dunstable. His plantation was never deserted and therefore Jonathan was the earliest permanent settler within the limits of the old town. His first house stood on the west bank of the Merrimack River on the river road, now Main Street, nearly opposite Wicasuck Island, about a mile and a half south of Tyngsboro center. It was long known as the haunted house. Its cellar could still be seen about 1890. Nothing remains of it now.

When the news of the first bloodshed in King Philip's War came to Dunstable, in 1675, seven Indians, belonging to the Narragansett, Long Island and Pequot tribes, who had been at work for seven weeks with Jonathan, hearing of the war, reckoned with their master, and getting their wages, left without his knowledge. They marched secretly through the woods, designing to go to their own country. In July, at Quaboag (Brookfield, Massachusetts) they were discovered by some Indians friendly to the English. They were captured and sent to Boston where they were confined for a time, but nothing being proved against them, they were at length discharged.

During this war, in the winter of 1675-6, the fear of an Indian attack on the town became so general that all the settlers except Jonathan left Dunstable. He fortified his house, a lone outpost in the wilderness between the enemy and the settlements to the south, and, although obliged to send to Boston for his food, he resolutely set himself to defend it.

On February 3, 1676, he sent the following petition to the General Court:—

"The Petition of Jonathan Tyng Hunbly sheweth: That yr Petitioner living in the uppermost house on Merrimac river, lying open to ye enemy, yet being so seated that it is as it were a watch house to the neighbouring towns, from whence we can easily give them notice of the approach of the enemy, and may also be of some use to the publique in many respects; also are near unto the place of the Indian's ffishing, from which in the season thereof they have great supplies, which I doubt not but we may be a great means of preventing them thereof; there being never an inhabitant left in the town but myself:—

"Wherefore your Petitioner doth humbly request that your Honors would be pleased to order him three or four men to help garrison his said house, which he has been at great charge to ffortify, and may be of service to the publique; your favour therein shall further oblige me as in duty bound to pray for a blessing on your Councils, and remain

"Your Honrables humble servant,

Jonathan Tyng

"Dunstable, Feb. 3, 1675–6."

This petition was granted immediately. A garrison was maintained at Mr. Tyng's house by a part of Captain Samuel Moseley's famous company at the expense of the Colony until

August 1676. It does not appear that any assault was made upon this garrison.

On August 9, 1676, he petitioned the General Court to pay for the cost of his garrison, stating that he "hath been of great charge and cost to maintaine his garrison, being the only remaining house of that plantation," and that he was "put to great expense, being obliged to buy his food in Boston." He also presented an account for billeting

"18 of Capt. Moseley's men from Aug. 13 to Sept. 10, £ 16 16s.
for 9 men from Sept. 11 to Jan. 17, £ 47 18s.
for 6 men from Jan. 18 to May 25, £ 25 3s.
for 3 men from May 26 to July 14, £ 8 8s.
for 20 lbs. of powder at sundry times at 18d. per lb. & 250 bullets delivered for scouting, 5s.
for 2 horses to Pennycook out 3 days, 1s. 6d."

An Auditing Committee questioned this bill but the General Court allowed Mr. Tyng £ 100 for these disbursements and he was paid £ 20 on account, October 11, 1676.

Jonathan was made guardian of the Wamesit Indians in Dunstable in 1676. Late the same year he received Robert Parris as assistant in his care of these friendly Indians who were supported by the province.

In 1682 he received from the town three thirty-acre rights, equivalent in all to one thousand eight hundred acres. This tract included the greater part of what is now Tyngsboro. This gift was made as payment for £ 23 due him by the town. He and his mother were then resident landowners of Dunstable, he having the largest property. Their lands, measuring one mile along the Merrimack River and extending about six miles westward to Massapoag Pond, formed a large part of the present town of Tyngsboro. The ownership of this land, with large accessions made at later dates, continued in the Tyng and Brinley families until 1877. It is perhaps the only instance in Massachusetts where such an extensive territorial domain remained so long undivided and under the control of the original owners.

Wicasuck Island was granted to him in 1683 in compensation for the care he had taken of the Praying Indians during about nine years.

Jonathan was in Boston on November 30, 1683-4. He went to Boston again on May 17, 1686.

With Thomas Wheeler and his son, Jonathan was remunerated for losses during the war. This was probably in 1685.

On February 6, 1685, he was appointed one of the counsellors of New England by King James II.

With Major Thomas Henchman, on September 6 or October 10, 1685, he bought from the Praying Indians of Wamesit, Naticook, and Wicasuck Falls, all their lands west of the Concord River, except Wannalancet's old planting fleld and the meadow granted to Margaret, Governor Winthrop's widow, in 1640, together with five hundred acres along the north side of the Merrimack River, bounded on the east by Beaver Brook. The five hundred acres north of the river had been retained by the Indians, it seems, though they were included within the sale made to Wheelright and others in 1629. How much was paid the Indians for this purchase, or rather release of their claims, is not known, but it was probably about £ 20 as we find this sum assessed upon the proprietors soon after for the purpose of paying lands bought from the Indians.

Jonathan's name headed the list of the members of the church organized on December 16, 1685.

In 1686 he was appointed member of the Royal Council of Joseph Dudley, his brother-in-law.

On May 7, 1686, he received the power of attorney from Joseph Dudley, Samuel Shrimpton, and Richard Wharton to receive lands from Wannalancet. On May 12, 1686, he received the same power from John Usher, Charles Lidget, and Thaddeus Mackarty to receive land from Robert Tufton Mason.

On December 14, 1686, Jonathan sold his part of the Wamesit purchase to forty-nine proprietors living in Chelmsford, for one hundred fifty pounds sterling, New England coin, reserving one fiftieth of the land for himself.

In 1687, he, as well as his brother, Edward, was appointed in the royal commission of James II, as one of Sir Edmund Andros' Council. He did not agree with the principles of Andros.

On May 11, 1687, he bought three-fourths of Nonacoicus farm in Ayer, from Hezekiah Usher, Jr.

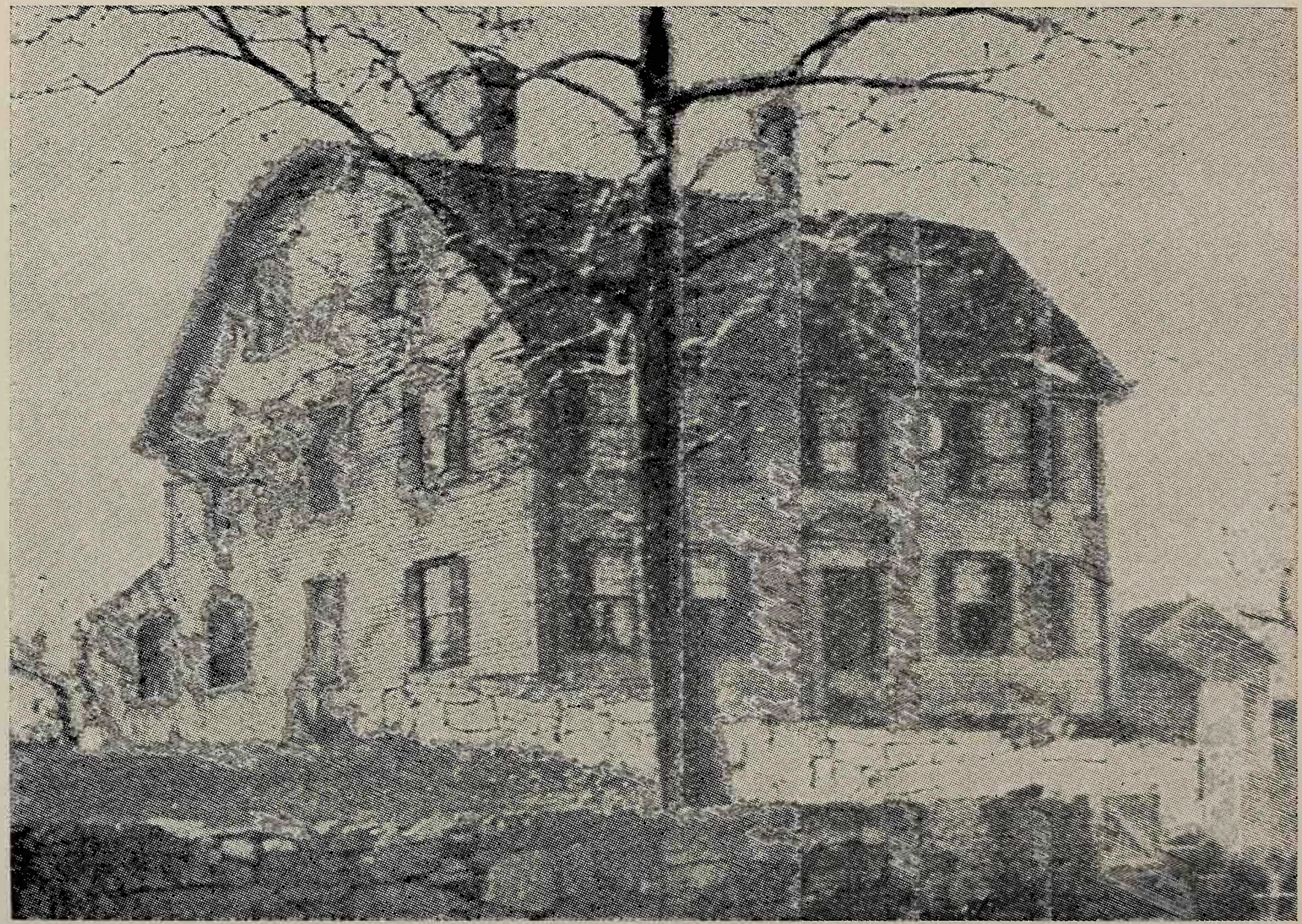
In 1692, during King William's War, Jonathan, with a garrison of six men, held his house against the possible attacks of the Indians. That year he was chosen representative of

Dunstable and, for many years, as selectman and in other positions, he was much engaged in the public affairs of the town. In 1696 and 1697, the last two years of King William's War, the Dunstable garrisons were under the care of Colonel Jonathan.

Upon the death of Wannalancet in 1696, Jonathan buried him as a Christian Indian on his home farm. The same year, he was allowed £ 20 for his services to the last sachem of the Pawtuckets.

In April 1698, Colonel Tyng sheltered and entertained for a night the celebrated heroine, Mrs. Hannah Dustan. Mrs. Hannah Dustan, her infant babe, only a week old, and her nurse were taken captives by the Indians at Haverhill, March 15, 1698. The mother, still confined in bed, was forced by the savages to rise and accompany them. The infant, showing signs of uneasiness, was dispatched by an Indian who dashed its head against a tree before the party had proceeded far from the place of capture. They conveyed the mother, feeble and exhausted, and the nurse up the Merrimack, and halted at Dustan's Island at the mouth of the Contocook River, in Boscawen, New Hampshire. Here they rested for a while, intending soon to proceed on their way, a considerable distance farther up the river, to an Indian town, where, the captives were informed, they would be compelled to run the gantlet through the village. Aware of the cruelties that awaited her, Mrs. Dustan formed a determination to exterminate the whole party, should an opportunity present itself. Her companions were her nurse, Mary Neff, and Leonardson, an English boy who had been taken from Worcester. She prevailed upon them to assist her in this daring enterprise. The Indians having refreshed themselves on this island, being still tired from the long and rapid march, and apprehensive of no danger, lay down, and quickly sank into a profound sleep. Mrs. Dustan, viewing the circumstance as favorable to her deliverance, seized upon it at once. Aided by the nurse and the boy, with the deadly weapons of her brutal captors, she dispatched ten of the number. Of the remaining two, a woman made her escape, and a boy they intentionally left. Taking the scalps of the slain, and one of their birch canoes, she returned down the river to Haverhill in safety, to the joy and astonishment of her friends.

About 1700, Jonathan built the colonial mansion which



THE TYNG HOUSE IN TYNGSBORO

This photograph shows the house as it was built by Jonathan about the year 1700.

stands near the old cemetery on the boulevard. In 1711 it was one of the seven houses of Dunstable, then housing one family, one male and six soldiers. It is often called the Drake House since 1833, when it became the property of the Drake family.

From June 29, 1702, to June 27, 1719, he was judge of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas of Middlesex County. By special commission, on Tuesday, September 18, 1705, he sat as judge of the cause between Charleston and Samuel Sewall, an American jurist best known for his "Diary." He was a member of the council and judge of the Probate Court. On February 25, 1708, he was a special justice of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for the county of Middlesex.

On Tuesday, October 27, 1702, Jonathan was visited by Samuel Sewall, who dined and lodged with him. It rained that day. That is probably why no Indians came to Jonathan's house, a fact mentioned in Sewall's diary. Sewall also mentioned that he drank water of the Merrimack River.

During the war of 1703, Queen Ann's War, he was made Colonel of the Upper Middlesex regiment, and was entrusted with the care of all the garrisons within its boundaries.

The General Court, on November 3, 1704, ordered the sum of £ 24 to be paid to Jonathan Tyng, Esq., for building four block houses on the Merrimack River, "one in Billerica, two in Chelmsford and one in Dunstable."

In November 1710, he was appointed administrator of the estate of his son, Major William Tyng, lately deceased.

In 1713, Jonathan sold to John Solendine and Henry Farwell the part of Nonacoicus farm he had bought in 1687.

He moved from Dunstable to Woburn in 1713. The town of Woburn, by special favor, because he had been a member of Governor Archer's Council and because he had more recently married the widow of Reverend Jabez Fox and come to reside in Woburn, allowed him to erect a pew in the meeting-house at his own cost, which pew was to become town property after his death and that of his lady.

He was at Meeting at Madam Willard's, Friday, August 27, 1714.

On August 14, 1723, Jonathan, by the hand of his son, Eleazer, gave Samuel Sewall £ 21 10s., in full payment of his agreement of Dover and cancelled it. The annuity was cleared

to the second of July 1722, as appeared by the receipts produced.

He was one of Governor Archer's councillors. He was Assistant-Secretary. He was a rich landowner, a brave, courageous, energetic and patriotic soldier, an honorable, influential and wise statesman, and the kind-hearted white father of the Praying Indians.

He married, first, Sarah, daughter of Hezekiah and Frances Usher of Boston. She died before May 30, 1706, and was buried in Dunstable.

On May 30, 1706, he married, secondly, in Boston, Sarah, only child of William Gibbons of Hartford, Connecticut. She was born in Hartford, August 17, 1645. She had been the second wife of Humphrey Davie and of James Richards of Hartford. The latter died July 29, 1680. She died February 8, 1714, and was buried at Woburn.

In 1722 or 1723, he married Judith, daughter of Reverend John Rayner of Plymouth and Dover, New Hampshire, and widow of Reverend Jabez Fox of Woburn, whose fourth wife she had been. She died June 5, 1736, in Woburn.

His will is dated 1721-2. He had intended to divide his estate in Dunstable equally among his three sons who had reached manhood. However, John had died a bachelor in 1710, and William had died the same year, leaving one son, John. Therefore, Jonathan left his house and the southern half of his 3,000 acre estate to his son Eleazer and the other half to his grandson, John.

He died and was buried in Woburn in 1724. This is how the "Boston News Letter" announced his death:—

"Woburn, Lord's Day, January 19th.

"We were here entertained with a very loud Memento Mori. The Honorable Col. Jonathan Tyng, esq., walking to the place of Public Worship in the Afternoon, expired as soon as he got into his seat, during the time of the first Prayer, and was carried out dead. Aetatis 81. His Faith and Holiness were so apparent that we are persuaded he was convey'd to the Assembly of the First-born in Heaven, to bear a part with them in glorifying their Creator and Redeemer."

The following elegy on the death of Colonel Jonathan Tyng was handed to Francis Higginson Atkins by his cousin, Charles Rockland Tyng. It was written, impromptu, by an officer of

the British Army after he had read a very minute and somewhat quaint account of Jonathan's death in the Boston Gazette printed by G. Kneeland for P. Musgrave, Postmaster, supposed to have been written by Paul Dudley, Esquire, of Roxbury, who was a near relative of the deceased. It was to be sung to the tune of "Old Charing Cross."

Ye, Col'nels of New England
Attend the dirge I sing;
Though Hearts of Flint, you must lament
The Death of Col'nel Tyng.

Chorus
Then fare thee well, old Col'nel Tyng;
What fault was in thee found?
For 'tis well known thou'rt dead and gone
Though neither hanged not drowned.

For thus we find it penned down
By Paul of Roxbury
By Musgrave too of Boston Town,
Sure Musgrave would not lie.
(Chorus)

To worship would this Col'nel go
Which is with col'nels rare;
Nor limbs benumbed nor eke the snow,
Nor friends would him deter.
(Chorus)

Full meekly trudged he through the Gore
To church as he was wont;
His righteous Bowels yearned full sore
To climb the holy mount.
(Chorus)

Thrice he assayed the fatal Hill
His spirits nothing reek
Thrice didst thou halt, Oh, Colonel:
Alas the flesh was weak.
(Chorus)

Then Godly Brethren lend a shove
To Christian Born so heavy;
He into Meetinghouse did move,
While Priest was at "Peccavi."
(Chorus)

Lo in his seat upright he stood
So dear he loved the boards on't
There oh! dropt down this Col'nel good;
He died, and made no words on't.
(Chorus)

He prayed hard for an easy death,
Which Paul doth thus fulfill ;
And shows 'tis easier to descend
Than to climb up an Hill.
(Chorus)

He had twelve children, all from his first wife: Francis, Elizabeth, Jonathan, John, Mary, William, Hezekiah, Edward, Joseph, Jonathan, Eleazer, and Bersheba.

III FRANCIS, first child of Jonathan I and Sarah Usher Tyng, was born in Boston, December 11, 1669.

III ELIZABETH, second child of Jonathan I and Sarah Usher Tyng, was born in Boston, December 28, 1670.

III JONATHAN II, third child and second son of Jonathan I and Sarah Usher Tyng, was born in Boston, January 29, 1672.

He died before the age of fourteen.

III JOHN, fourth child and third son of Jonathan I and Sarah Usher Tyng, was born in Boston, September 11, 1673.

He graduated from Harvard College in 1691.

Soon after graduating he went to London, where he died in 1710.

He had never married.

III MARY, fifth child of Jonathan I and Sarah Usher Tyng, was born in Boston, January 16, 1677.

III WILLIAM, sixth child and fourth son of Jonathan I and Sarah Usher Tyng, was born April 22, 1679. His is the first birth mentioned on the town records of Dunstable, Massachusetts, under the caption, "Lambs born in Dunstable."

He lived in Chelmsford and grew up in the immediate contact with the Indians.

On September 19, 1700, at Chelmsford, Major William Tyng married Lucy, daughter of Reverend Thomas (H.C. 1670) and Mary Clark. Mister Clark was the second minister at Chelmsford. Lucy died April 25, 1708, and was buried in Chelmsford.

At the outbreak of Queen Anne's War, he was lieutenant and in command of a garrison in Dunstable.

He was Captain of a company that marched to protect Deerfield and Hatfield in the Connecticut Valley in 1703.

In 1703, the General Assembly, being sensibly affected by the Indian massacres during Queen Anne's War, offered a bounty of twenty pounds for every Indian prisoner under ten years of age, and twice that sum for every one older, or for his scalp. William was the first to embrace the tender. He went with a detachment of thirty-six men, guided by Joe English, to kill Old Harry, Chief of the Black Feather, a traitor Indian who lived up the Merrimack River towards lake Winnepesaukee. Old Harry had pretended friendship for the English and had been received by them with confidence, but he was found leading and directing attacks by the Indians on Dunstable and other places. The Governor's orders were to destroy him root and branch, which Tyng did. He found Old Harry's camp, but the latter was out hunting, so he got what information he could from his squaw, waited for his return, and killed him and five of his people. This expedition, which lasted from December 28, 1703, to January 25, 1704, was the first snow-shoe expedition. William returned to Dunstable with trophies of victory. The Indians, finding that deep snows were no protection from hostile attacks, soon after this expedition withdrew to a greater distance from the settlements. The General Court of Massachusetts paid the expenses of this expedition, which amounted to £ 17 11s., including 25s. paid

Jonathan Prescott for taking care of one of the men who was sick on his return. The Court also gave the men the promised bounty of £ 40 for each of the five scalps they brought back.

In a petition to the General Court, November 18, 1704, William says:—

"That just before the Mischief was done at Lancaster yor Petitioner was in Boston & by his Excellency was ordered down forthwith to his Post, to go by Dunstable & thence to Lancaster which yor Petitioner accordingly did, and rode thither upon his own Horse which he turned into the pasture there, & the next morning the Horse was by the Indians taken out of the said pasture & driven into the woods where they killed & ate the sd Horse. And farther yor Petitioner showeth that one John Spalding who was a soldier under his command was killed in that action, & his gun taken by the Indians, & he being a very good soldier (tho' a youth) & the gun being his ffathers who is very poor — yor Petitioner Therefore humbly prays this great and General Assembly to take the premises into consideration & that he may have such satisfaction & recompents made him for the loss of his Horse and the ffather of the young man for the loss of his Gun as this great & Generous Assembly shall Deem meet, — and yor Petitioner shall ever pray."

He petitioned the Court again, June 26, 1705, for pay for expenses of his march to Norridgewock the preceding winter, where he lost several men.

In 1707, he was representative from Chelmsford to the General Court.

He was made Major of the second regiment in Middlesex in 1709. He was later commissioned as colonel. In 1710, Colonel Tyng was in charge of a scouting company of snow men ordered to Dunstable for the protection of the settlement.

He donated £ 6 to the church of Chelmsford before church records were kept.

The Indians did not forget the slaughter of their friends nor their national law of blood for blood, although its execution might be long delayed. When in command of a battalion as Major of the Second Middlesex Regiment, in August, 1710, William was wounded by the Indians somewhere between Concord, Groton and Lancaster. He was carried to Concord

where he died, August 16, 1710. He was buried there on August 18.

He was a true lover of his country and very often distinguished himself as a gentleman of good valor and conduct.

He had one son and two daughters: John, Sarah, and Mary.

IV SARAH, first child of William and Lucy Clark Tyng, was born March 11, 1703, in Chelmsford.

On September 12, 1728, in Dunstable, she became the first wife of Reverend Thomas Smith (H.C. 1720). He was born in Falmouth, Maine, March 10, 1702, son of Thomas and Mary Corwin Smith. He was the first minister at Casco, Maine, and pastor of the First Church in Portland, Maine. He was the author of "Smith's Historical Journal." He died May 25, 1795. They had eight children.

She died October 1, 1742.

IV JOHN, second child and only son of William and Lucy Clark Tyng, was born January 28, 1705, in Chelmsford.

He graduated from Harvard in 1725.

He resided in Tyngboro on the estate which he had inherited from his grandfather, Jonathan, in 1724. In 1758, he was the owner of "Valley Acre" in the lower portion of Southack's pasture in Boston. In 1772, he bought from Nathaniel Balston of Boston, three hundred and fifty acres of land, bounded easterly by Brattle's farm, southerly by Tyng's farm, westerly by Massapoag Pond, and northerly by land formerly owned by Edward Cowell. Thomas Cooper of Fort Pownal quit claimed the land.

He was representative from Dunstable to the General Court in 1741, 1778, 1780, and 1783. In the last year he was chosen in May. He was selectman from Boston in 1747 and 1748. He was member of the House of Deputies from Boston from 1748 to 1752 and from 1755 to 1759.

He was special justice of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas in the Middlesex County on July 19, 1762, and he was judge of that court from September 7, 1763 to 1786, having been reappointed and made chief justice of the court after the Revolution.

BOSTON PUBLIC

In the impending crisis of the Revolution, he was chosen by the town of Dunstable to act for them at Boston on the twenty-second day of September, 1768, in convention with "such as may be sent to join him from the several Towns in this Province, in order that such measures may be consulted & advised as his majesty's service and the peace and safety of his subjects in the Province may require."

On October 3, 1774, he and his cousin, James Tyng, were chosen by the town to represent it in the great and general court or assembly to be held and kept at the court house in Salem, on Wednesday, October 5. They were also to serve for the town in the Provincial Congress, to be held in Concord on Tuesday, October 11. On January 11, 1775, they were chosen to represent the town in the Provincial Congress to be held in Cambridge on February 1. They represented Dunstable in the Third Provincial Congress, held in Watertown, May 31, 1775. He was also chosen as a member of the committee of inspection of nine persons appointed to carry into execution, in the town of Dunstable, the agreement and association of the late respectable Continental Congress. On June 12, 1775, he retired from the Continental Congress because of impaired health. On March 6, 1780, he was chosen moderator of the annual meeting and on May 15, he received eleven votes for concillor. He was unavoidably absent from the Dunstable town-meeting of May 30, 1780, called to consider the several articles of the Constitution reported by the convention which had prepared it.

He was distinguished for his ability and force of character. He is commonly spoken of as Honorable Judge Tyng. He was Colonel of the Second Regiment of Middlesex County.

It is to Judge Tyng that the town of Tyngsboro owed its peculiar and somewhat distinctive feature of lease lots, a kind of modern feudalism. There were at least eight of these lots yet existing in 1856. Those of Captain Samuel Blodgett, Forest Hill, Frederick Place, and Old Original Burrows Place were still kept up and furnished a good living for those who tilled the land. There were in those days some fragments of the Sewell house still to be seen.

Judge Tyng, who was a man of strong will and great prejudices, was never reconciled to the taking of the name Tyng by Dudley Atkins, his second cousin, so as to inherit the

property of his cousin Sarah Tyng Winslow. He did many things to harass and annoy him.

In a conversation with George Sullivan of Exeter, New Hampshire, Attorney-General of New Hampshire from 1815 to 1835, he predicted that the valley of the Merrimack would be a great manufacturing region, and he pointed out the future locations of Lowell, Nashua, and Manchester.

The first dam constructed and the first mill erected on the Merrimack River belonged to Judge Tyng, who erected a saw mill at Pawtucket Falls and harnessed the water of the Merrimack River for motive power. The dam was of wood, what is commonly called the "log-dam."

He married Mary, born in Boston, September 29, 1705, daughter of Benjamin Cook Morse Wardwell of Boston. She died October 15, 1783, and was buried in Sherburne Cemetery, in Dunstable. They had one daughter, Mary.

He died in Tyngsboro, April 18, 1797, at the very advanced age of ninety-three.

V MARY, only child of Judge John and Mary Morse Wardwell Tyng, was born in Dunstable in 1739.

She married, at Chelmsford Honorable John Pitts, Esq., (H.C. 1757), of Boston, who was Speaker of the House of Representatives in 1775 and who held other important positions of honor and trust.

Having acquired the large estate of her father in Tyngsboro, she and her husband came here to live and they divided their time between Tyngsboro and Boston. He erected the Brinley Mansion.

She died in Boston, in May 1781, and was buried in the Sherburne Cemetery.

IV MARY, third child of William and Lucy Clark Tyng, was born October 25, 1706, in Chelmsford.

On October 7, 1723, she married, at Woburn, Reverend Nathaniel Prentice (H.C. 1715) born in 1698, son of Henry and Mary Gove Prentice of Cambridge. He was ordained parish minister of Dunstable on December 8, 1720. He died there, February 25, 1736-7.

They had three children: Mary, William, Nathaniel.

III HEZEKIAH, seventh child and fifth son of Jonathan I and Sarah Usher Tyng, was born in Dunstable, May 29, 1680.

He died May 29, 1690.

III EDWARD, eighth child and sixth son of Jonathan I and Sarah Usher Tyng, was born in Dunstable, March 2, 1682.

He died August 25, 1682.

III JOSEPH, ninth child and seventh son of Jonathan I and Sarah Usher Tyng, was born in Dunstable, June 6, 1683.

He died May 2, 1684.

III JONATHAN II, tenth child and eighth son of Jonathan I and Sarah Usher Tyng, was born in Dunstable, September 29, 1686.

In the summer of 1745 he subscribed £5 for the bells of Christ Church.

He died October 1, 1759, and was buried on October 3.

III ELEAZER, eleventh child and ninth son of Jonathan I and Sarah Usher Tyng, the last but one bearing the family name, was born in Dunstable, April 30, 1690, amid the massacres of King William's War.

He lived in Dunstable all his life and became prominent in the province, holding important civil and military offices and taking much interets in the public affairs of the town and of the colony. He was Justice of the Peace and Colonel of the Second Regiment of the Militia in the county of Middlesex.

He graduated from Harvard College in 1712.

He married Sarah Alford in Boston, July 24, 1716. She was born in Boston, March 17, 1693-4, the daughter of Benjamin and Mary Richards Alford of Boston, and sister of Honorable John Alford, the founder of the Alford Professorship of Natural Theology in Harvard. She died may 23, 1753, and was buried in the Tyng cemetery.

At the death of his father, in 1724, he received the southern

half of his landed estate of 3,000 acres, the other half going to the son of his brother William, Judge John Tyng, the last bearing the family name. That same year he became Colonel of the Upper Middlesex Regiment.

Scarcely had Lovewell returned from his successful excursion at Lovewell's Pond, in Freyburg, Maine, in February 1725, when Captain Tyng, collecting a large company of volunteers, many of them from Dunstable, marched into the wilderness. They scouted around Pemigewasset River and Winnepesaukee Lake for a month, but returned without accomplishing anything.

As soon as Eleazer heard of Lovewell's defeat, on May 8, 1725, he wrote as follows to Governor Dummer:—

"May it please yr Honour.

Upon hearing of the news early this morning, this Twelfth Instant, and Benj. Hassell gave me this account:— That on the ninth of this Instant, about nine or ten of the o'clock in the Morning, Capt. Lovewell saw an Indian on the opposite side of Sawco pond, & then they immediately left their packs and went about two miles before they came to him, they coming within about five or six rods before they saw the Indian, and the Indian made the first at them, and wounded Capt. Lovewell, & Saml Whiting, and they Immediately killed the Indian, & returning back to their packs came within forty rods of them, the Indians Waylaid them under the banks of a little Brook, Capt. Lovewell's men being between the brook and the Pond, it being a Pine Plain, the Indians fired upon them both in the front and the rear, shouting & running towards them.

"Capt. Lovewell fell at the first Volue the Indians shott, and Groand: this man being clost by him, and then he saw several of Capt. Lovewell's men get behind trees. Upon this, seeing such a great number of Indians, thought it best to return to some men they had left with a sick man at a Fort they had made, about thirty miles back, by Osipee Pond, and he got to the Fort the next morning about nine of o'clock.

Your Honors Most Humble Servant.
Eleazer Tyng.

"And if your Honor thinks fitt,
I will march up to the place.

"Sargent Nathl. Woods Desired me to aquaint your Honor, that he was left with the nine men at the fort, and upon Hassels coming to the Fort, the men would stay no longer; Woods both desired & commanded them to stay, but could not prevail with them, & then he made the best of his way home.
Leut Blanchard came home last night.
(To His Honor ye Governor Dummer)."

Governor Dummer ordered him into the wilderness to protect the frontiers against the anticipated invasion of the victorious foe.

On May 14, Eleazer sent the Governor the following letter:-

"May it please your Honour.

Sir, I received your orders about Eleven of the clock, & I forthwith sent to Capt. Willard for twelve of his best men, & to Robert Richardson for 15 of his Snow Shoe men, & to Capt. White which I expect tomorrow night, so that I hope to be ready to march by Sabbath Morning. — I have also sent 1 of Capt. Lovewell's men, the bearer hereof, who was in the whole Engagement, and a man who, by the account the rest gave of him, behave himself courageously to the last. I should be very glad of this man, or some other that escaped to go with me for a guide. There are 5 wounded men come in, & Doctr Prescott is with them, & I hope none are dangerously wounded. Hassel says he is Sick, and cannot go with me. I remain your Honours.

Humble Servant.
Eleazer Tyng.

"Dunstable, May 14, 1725. (to Gov. Wm. Dummer)"

On the seventeenth of May, with a company of eighty-seven men, he proceeded to the scene of Lovewell's conflict.

Two days later he wrote the following letter to Governor Dummer:-

"May it please Your Honor:-

This day I marched from Amoskeag (now Manchester, New Hampshire), having 55 of my own men and 32 of Capt. White's. The men are well and proceeded with a great deal of life and courage. Yesterday I was forced to lie still, by reason of the rain. I would humbly offer something to your honor on behalf of our people who are left destitute and naked, that you would be pleased to consider their circumstances, and

order what you shall think proper for their defense till our return.

"I am your honor's

Most ob't servant.
Eleazer Tyng.

"Amoskeag, May 19, 1725."

At Lovewell's Pond he found and buried the bodies of Capt. John Lovewell, Ensign Jonathan Robbins, Ensign John Hardwood, Sergt. Jacob Fullam, Robert Usher, Jacob Farrar, Josiah Davis, Thomas Woods, Daniel Woods, John Jefts, Ichabod Johnson and Jonathan Kittridge, and inscribed their names upon trees. He also found where the Indians had buried three of their men, and when they were dug up, one of them was known to be Bold Paugus, who had been such a scourge to Dunstable.

He commanded the company till at least November 10, 1725.

In answer to a petition of Hannah Lovewell to the General Court, June 8, 1726, it was resolved that £ 50 be paid to Captain Henry Farwell and Colonel E. Tyng with which to discharge the claims against the estate of the late Captain Lovewell.

Eleazer's name appears on many deeds and other papers of his day. He witnessed a bond given by John Cimmongs on February 3, 1729, to maintain his mother, Abigail.

He was chosen Moderator of Tyng's Township at a meeting of the owners, held at the house of Mr. Isaac Farwell, inholder in Dunstable, March 8, 1738. At another meeting, held at the same place, September 15, 1740, he was one of the committee of three empowered to sign in behalf of the township the petition to His Majesty about the Province line between Massachusetts and New Hampshire. Tyng's Township was a tract of territory bounded on the west by the Merrimack River and on the east by a line three miles from that river extending from the northern line of Litchfield, New Hampshire, to the Suncook River, a part of the territory Old Harry had ocupied and which was called Old Harry's Town. This tract included portions of what are now Londonderry, Manchester, and Hooksett, New Hampshire.

At a meeting held at the house of Mr. Joseph French, in Dunstable, April 16, 1744, he was chosen member of a committee to treat with committees from Chester and from London-

derry, in New Hampshire, about the respective boundary lines. Forty shillings were voted to each member of the committee, to pay travelling expenses. The same power was voted to the committee again at a meeting in William McClinto's house in Tyng Township, June 16, 1744.

He was a taxpayer of Dnnstable in 1774.

He was a member of the comittee chosen in July 1750, to fix a place for a meetinghouse. He was also a member of the committee which purchased a part of the New Hampshire church. He was moderator of the meeting of the First Parish, August 20, 1755.

He was Colonel from at least August 16, 1757 to April 6, 1759. At the latter date he was under the command of General Jeffrey Amherst for the invasion of Canada.

He died May 21, 1782, and is buried in the old bural-place on the river road. The horizontal slab above his resting place bears the following inscription:–

Underneath
are entombed the Remains of
ELEAZER TYNG Esq.
who died May 21, 1782. Aged 92.
MRS. SARAH TYNG
who died May 23, 1753. Aged 59.
JOHN ALFORD TYNG Esq.
who died June 24, 1771. Aged 41.
JAMES TYNG Esq.
who died September 11, 1775. Aged 44.
JOHN WINSLOW Esq.
who died November 3, 1788. Aged 88.
MRS. SARAH WINSLOW,
(the last surviving Child of the said Eleazer,
and the truly liberal Benefactress of the
Church of Christ and Grammar-School in
this Place, in Honour of whose Name and
Family it is called Tyngsborough)
who died October 9, 1791. Aged 72.

He had five children: Jonathan, Sarah, Benjamin, John Alford, and James.

IV JONATHAN, first child of Eleazer and

Sarah Alford Tyng, was born in Dunstable, September 10, 1717.

He died young.

IV SARAH, second child and only daughter of Eleazer and Sarah Alford Tyng, was born in Dunstable, April 22, 1720.

She lived in the house built in 1700 by her grandfather, Jonathan.

She was left £ 10 by the will of Joanna Brooker of Boston, widow, dated May 11, 1759.

In Chelmsford, on September 4, 1760, she married John Winslow, born April 4, 1700, in Boston, son of Edward and Hannah Winslow. He died November 3, 1788.

She inherited her father's house and lands in 1782.

On January 7, 1789, she made the town an offer of a considerable sum of money for the support of a minister and a grammar school, but the conditions were such as to cause a bitter feeling in the westerly part of the town, and the incorporation of the easterly part into a district. Her proposals were as follows:–

"To promote piety and learning in the town of Dunstable, and to unite the town in peace, I will give the income or interest of £ 1333 6s. 8d., lawful money, to the said town, one half for the support of a minister and the other half for the support of a grammar-school for ever on the following conditions, viz.: Provided the town shall settle a minister within a year, who shall be approved by the Congregational ministers in the five neighboring towns. That the town repair the east meeting-house, and that a meeting-house be forever upheld on the spot on which the said meeting-house now stands. Also, that a convenient house for a grammar-school be built within one year, as near the said meeting-house as the grounds will admit, a house for said purpose, and on the said ground, to be upheld forever, and such a learned and virtuous schoolmaster be provided, as the President of the University in Cambridge shall recommend. Provided likewise that I am not held to pay parish taxes, nor any more expenses for the support of a school in said town. If the town accept of the foregoing proposals and conditions, I agree to give them security for the performance thereof on my part.

Sarah Winslow

"Dunstable, January 7, 1789."

At a meeting of the citizens, held May 25, it was voted "that this town do relinquish their right to Mrs. Sarah Winslow's proposals to this town and that persons mentioned in her letter to the town (April 28 last) have the benefit of her donation and that application be made to the General Court that they and their estates be incorporated into a district or separate corporation, so as that they may receive said donation."

On June 22, 1790, what is now the town of Tyngsboro was, therefore, incorporated into a district and received for its own use the donation of Mrs. Winslow, which, as a town, it still enjoys. She gave the money to Harvard College in trust to pay the income of it as provided in the document just quoted. In case of failure on the part of the town to comply with the terms of the donation, the fund is to be forfeited to the college.

It was on account of this donation and at her request that the town took the name of Tyngsborough, in honor of her family.

Madam Winslow had no children. She was more attached to the name Tyng than to the name Winslow, and, perceiving that her family name was about to become extinct in this country, she induced the son of her second cousin, Dudley Atkins (H.C. 1748), also called Dudley Atkins (H.C. 1781), of Newbury, to take the name Tyng, assuring him she would give him part or all of her property if he did assume the name. Mr. Atkins accordingly had his name changed by an act of the legislature in January 1790 to that of Dudley Atkins Tyng as it now stands in the Harvard College catalogue. She gave him 1,000 acres of the landed estate which she had inherited from her father.

She died of a lethargy, October 29, 1791, in her seventy-second year, and was buried in the same grave as her father and other members of her family.

IV BENJAMIN, third child and second son of Eleazer and Sarah Alford Tyng, was born in Dunstable, January 26, 1722.

He died, unmarried, on a voyage to the Carolinas.

IV JOHN ALFORD, fourth child and third

son of Eleazer and Sarah Alford Tyng, was born in Dunstable, August 29, 1729.

He was Captain of a company in Colonel Eleazer Tyng's regiment, on August 16, 1757.

He was left £10 by the will of Joanna Brooker, dated May 11, 1759.

He is said to have lived in the "haunted house" which stood on the knoll opposite the westerly end of Wickasauke Island. This house is said to have had an underground passage used as a refuge or place of escape from the Indians.

He died at Dunstable, June 24, 1771, and was buried in the Tyng cemetery. He was a Colonel and unmarried.

IV JAMES, youngest child of Eleazer and Sarah Alford Tyng, was born in Dunstable, March 6, 1731.

He married, at Charlestown, June 11, 1772, Rebecca, born in Charlestown, February 27, 1747, daughter of Honorable James and Katherine Greaves Russell.

He lived in Tyngsboro, and added Esq. to his name. He held many public offices. He and his cousin, John Tyng, represented the town of Dunstable at the First Provincial Congress, held in the Salem Court, October 7, 1774. He served as representative for Dunstable in the Provincial Congress held in Concord on Tuesday, October 11, 1774. On January 11, 1775, he was chosen to represent the town in a Provincial Congress to be held in Cambridge on February 1, 1775. He and John Tyng represented the town at the third Provincial Congress, held in Watertown, May 31, 1775. He was also chosen one of the committee of nine to carry into execution in the town of Dunstable the agreement and association of the late respectable Continental Congress.

On account of multiplicity of business, he retired from the Continental Congress at Watertown, on June 12, 1775.

He died in Tyngsboro, September 11, 1775, and was buried in the Tyng cemetery. He had no children.

His widow married Judge John Lowell (1743-1802) (H.C. 1769), in Boston, on January 27, 1778.

III BERSHEBA, twelfth and youngest child and tenth son of Jonathan I and Sarah Usher Tyng, was born in Dunstable, February 5, 1694-5.

II DELIVERANCE, fourth child of Edward I and Mary Sears Tyng, was born in Boston, June 6, 1645, and baptized July 13, 1645.

II REBECCA, fifth child of Edward I and Mary Sears Tyng, was born in Boston, and baptized March 23, 1646-7.

She died January 16, 1649.

II EDWARD II, sixth child and second son of Edward I and Mary Sears Tyng, was born in Boston, March 26, 1649, and baptized on April 1 of the same year.

He was one of the purchasers of Falmouth in 1661. Old Falmouth included the following cities and towns of today: Portland, Falmouth, Westbrook, Cape Elizabeth, the territory between these cities and towns; the islands of the Casco Bay.

In 1668 he became a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company.

He was a Justice of Peace in Boston, in September 1675.

He was Lieutenant of the Fifth Company of the Army of the United Colonies in the great Narraganset Swamp Fight, December 19, 1675, and commanded the company after Captain Davenport was killed. "The Indians shot three Bullets through Capt. Davenport, whereupon he bled extreamly, and immediately called for his Lieutenant, Mr. Edward Tyng, and committed the Charge of the Company to him, and desired him to take care of his Gun, and deliver it according to Order and immediately died in the Place." (N.S. Nathaniel Saltonstall). He was wounded in that fight.

In the magnificent military funeral procession at the burial of Governor John Winthrop in 1678, he carried the governor's sword.

He removed to Falmouth in 1680, and soon afterwards married there Elizabeth, daughter of Captain Thaddeus and Elizabeth Mitton Clark of Falmouth. Her mother was the daughter of Michael and Elizabeth Cleeves Mitton. Elizabeth Cleeves was the only child of George Cleeves, the first settler of Falmouth. Thus, Edward became allied to the oldest family of the place. Elizabeth Clark Tyng was buried on Friday, July 4, 1690.

In 1680 and 1681, he was in command of Fort Loyal on the rocky bluff of Casco Neck, on Casco Bay, a short distance

to the eastward of what is now India Street in Portland, Maine.

On September 23, 1680, the lots of Falmouth were assigned, Captain Tyng receiving the first on the westerly side of the river at the present India Street. He built a house on this lot. In 1687 he had this lot surveyed. There were then three houses on it. He then lived on York Street above State Street, on forty-four acres of land about Park and State Streets. Captain Clark conveyed to Edward, his son-in-law, forty-four acres of land extending northwesterly from the river, where Congress Street is now.

He was a counsellor and magistrate for Maine under President Danforth. He was appointed by King James II as counsellor of New England on February 6, 1685. In 1686 he was appointed by the king on the council of his brother-in-law, Governor Joseph Dudley. He was at the Court of Appeals on November 2, 1686. In 1686-7 he was appointed in the royal commission of James II as one of Sir Edmund Andros' Council. At first he was not much in favor with Andros. Later, Andros made him Lieutenant-Colonel and placed him in command in the province of Sagadahoc on the Kennebeck River in Maine, in 1688 and 1689. Still later he became Colonel. He also became Assistant-Secretary. In 1688 he ordered John Royall's house, at North Yarmouth, Maine, to be taken for a garrison. In November of the same year, Governor Andros left him in command of two companies of sixty men each at Pemaquid, a peninsula between the Kennebeck region and Penobscot Bay, in Maine.

He was at Salem, Massachusetts, Thursday, August 11, 1687, for the funeral of Captain Garrish.

He returned to Boston in 1690, probably after the death of his wife.

In 1690, after the reduction of Nova Scotia, he was appointed Governor of Annapolis. In August or September 1691, Captain Alden, Jr., was sent to convey him there, in the Province sloop, but, on the way, the vessel was captured by a French frigate at Saint Johns. News of this reached Boston on Sunday, October 19, 1691. He was taken to Quebec and later to France where he died.

He was a man of great energy and ability, and was a large land owner in Maine, but, as he favored the party of Andros, he became very unpopular with the people.

His children were: Mary, Edward III, Elizabeth, and Jonathan.

III MARY, first child of Edward II and Elizabeth Clark Tyng, married Reverend John Fox of Woburn, Massachusetts, born May 16, 1678, son of Reverend Jabez Fox of Woburn. He died on December 12, 1756.

She died in February 1765.

III EDWARD III, second child and first son of Colonel Edward II and Elizabeth Clark Tyng, was born in Boston in 1683.

After the death of his father, in France, he went to live with the family of his aunt, Mrs. Rebecca Tyng Dudley, with whom he remained till he entered the seafaring life, when still young.

On April 28, 1712, he entered Boston on the Briget Hope from Fyall. Coming into Boston, Sunday, December 12, 1725, he ran aground.

He married, first, Elizabeth, daughter of Cyprian Southack. She died in London, having had no children. At Boston, on January 27, 1731, in presence of Reverend Thomas Foxcroft, he married, secondly, Anna, born April 3, 1708, daughter of Jonathan and Hanna Mason Waldo. He and Anna were then living in Boston. He was a merchant. Anna died in 1754.

In his diary, Samuel Sewall, Jr., wrote, October 25, 1732: "Dine with Brother Atkins at Cousin Edward Tyng's."

A negro woman of his, Jane, married Scipio, a negro man of Hannah Fairweather both of Boston, May 13, 1734, before Reverend Thomas Foxcroft.

In 1736, with Temple Nelson and Nathaniel Alden, he petitioned the General Court for a grant of a tract of province land for themselves and the other heirs of their respective fathers, Colonel Edward Tyng, John Nelson, Esq., and Captain John Alden, all deceased, in consideration of the great charges and sufferings of their said fathers in a long captivity in France, being in the service of the province when taken. In answer to this petition, the General Court ordered, January 12, 1737, "that one thousand two hundred acres of unappropriated land of the Province, lying west of Salem, Canada Town, be granted to the petitioners, their heirs and legal representatives of the

above named Edward Tyng, Esq., John Nelson, Esq., and Captain John Alden." Canada Town is now Lyndeboro, New Hampshire.

On April 16, 1740, Governor Belcher commissioned him Captain of the South and North Batteries and Fortifications in Boston.

In 1740 or 1744, he was appointed Captain of the Province Snow or Queen's Galley, "Prince of Orange," to protect the provincial trade and fisheries. This was a 16-gun ship of one hundred and eighty tons, the first American vessel to engage in combat.

In 1744 he became famous by capturing the "De la Bortze," a French privateer of superior force, carrying eighteen guns and ninety-four men. This prize he took to Boston. For this act of valor, a group of Boston merchants presented him a one hundred ounce testimonial silver vase, bearing the inscription:—

"To Edward Tyng, Esq., commander of ye snow Prince of Orange; as an acknowledgment of his good service done the Trade in the taking ye first French Privateer, on this coast, the 24th of June, 1744; this plate is presented by several of ye merchants of Boston in New England."

This vase, made of hammered silver by Jacob Hurd and evaluated at £ 500, was thirteen inches high and nine inches in diameter at the brim. It was stolen from the house of his son, William, in Falmouth, May 11, 1775, at the outbreak of the Revolution. It was later returned to Mrs. Ross, the mother of William's wife, by order of the Provincial Congress.

Although he was a captain, he was, at the same time, engaged in business and, in partnership with Phineas Jones of Falmouth, owned vessels and their cargoes. From his account books we have proof that the "Prince of Orange" frequently took provisions at Falmouth.

When the conquest of Louisburg, Nova Scotia, was resolved upon, in 1745, Governor Shirley made Edward Commander of the fleet and directed him to procure the largest ship possible to be his flagship. He procured one of about four hundred tons, still on the stocks, able to carry twenty nine-inch and six one-inch guns, which was called the "Massachusetts Frigate."

He sailed from Boston at about noon, March 16, 1745, in company with the "Molineux," a twenty-four gun ship comcanded by Captain Jonathan Snelling, and the snow "Cæsar."

On May 13, 1745, or shortly before, he was directed by Governor Shirley to proceed directly from Kittery, Maine, to Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia, with a letter to Major Malcoreane.

When, on May 23, 1745, Commodore Warren of the Royal Fleet arrived before Louisburg, where Commander Tyng was superior officer, Governor Shirley instructed Tyng to take orders from Warren. This in no way lessened his enthusiasm and he was always foremost in the fray.

On May 18, 1745, he captured the "Vigilant," which attempted to carry military supplies to Louisburg. This was a 64-gun French man-of-war manned by six hundred men commanded by the Marquis de la Maisonfort, and superior to any of the besieging fleet. In reward for this feat, Sir Peter Warren offered him the title of Post-Captain and the command of the "Vigilant." This offer Tyng declined to accept because of his old age. He was then about sixty-two years of age.

Returning from Annapolis, he passed Canso, Nova Scotia, on June 26, without stopping, probably not seeing the signals of Captain Cutter, the commander there. He must have reached Louisburg the next day.

The French were besieging the English garrison at Annapolis when Captain Edward Tyng arrived with succor, in the Province snow, and the besiegers dispersed. He, with some seventy or eighty newly raised volunteers, including Indian savages, had sailed from Boston on July 2, 1745. On July 13, he was back in Boston with the news of the fort's relief. On July 29, he arrived again at Boston in the Massachusetts frigate, bringing Governor Shirley and his lady from Louisburg. On August 18, he again arrived at Louisburg with several members of the Governor's Council and two companies of men. He sailed from Louisburg on the 31st., for Boston, arriving there on September 7. He sailed once more for Louisburg on or after September 13.

In the summer of 1745 he subscribed £ 20 for the Christ Church bells.

In March 1746 he was a prominent citizen of Boston.

About 1747 or 1748 he abandoned the sea and went to live in Falmouth till 1750. He owned the western half of the forty-four acres of land left by his father. He then returned to his

business as merchant on Milk Street in Boston, near the Old South Meeting House.

He was one of those who, on April 22, 1755, petitioned for protection on the tract of land on both sides of the Kennebec River, granted to the Colony of New-Plymouth and by it to Antipas Boys and others.

He died of apoplexy in Boston, September 8, 1755, at the age of seventy-two, leaving twenty-acres of land in Falmouth, having at least one house on it.

He had six children: Ann, Edward, Jonathan, William, Hannah, and Mary.

IV ANN, first child of Edward III and Anna Waldo Tyng, was born in Boston, October 22, 1733.

She married Thomas Smelt, a British officer, October 3, 1756.

She died one month after her marriage.

IV EDWARD IV, second child and oldest son of Edward III and Anna Waldo Tyng, was born in Boston, January 19, 1735.

He became an officer in the British army.

He died, a bachelor, in England, about 1776.

IV JONATHAN, third child and second son of Edward III and Anna Waldo Tyng, was born in Boston, August 5, 1736.

He died young.

IV WILLIAM, fourth child and youngest son of Edward III and Anna Waldo Tyng, was born in Boston, August 17, 1737.

For several years he owned a book store on Cornhill in Boston.

On December 2, 1767, Governor Bernard appointed him the second High Sheriff of Cumberland in Maine, and he removed to Falmouth, where he was sheriff and merchant at the same time.

He was the first Master of the Portland Lodge of Freemasons, the Master of the Falmouth Lodge, in 1769, and afterwards of the Ancient Lanmark Lodge.

In 1769, he married Elizabeth, only child of Captain Alexander and Elizabeth Duguild Ross, of Falmouth. Captain Ross was a native of Scotland. He had come from Long-hope, Island of Orkney. He was a shipmaster and a merchant. Madam Tyng died October 25, 1831, at the age of eighty-one, and was buried in Gorham, Maine.

He lived with his wife's mother on the southern corner of Middle and Franklin Streets in Portland.

He was representative for the town in 1771 and 1772.

On October 28, 1771, a schooner belonging to him was seized for a breach of the revenue laws. This seizure was ordered by Arthur Savage, naval officer and controller while the collector of revenue, Francis Waldo, was in Europe. Savage was mobbed because of this order.

In 1774, Governor Gage commissioned him as Colonel of Gorham, Maine. He always remained faithful to his oath of allegiance to England.

On September 21, 1774, he subscribed before a convention of the towns, to a written declaration "that he would not, as sheriff of the county or otherwise, act in conformity to, or by virtue of, said acts, unless by the general consent of said county." The acts referred to are the Acts of Parliament for the regulating of government, declaring that the right to appoint all civil officers was taken from the people and vested in the Crown.

Because he was a Royalist, he was attacked by a mob, in 1775. He took refuge with his friends in Boston, leaving his wife with her mother. "On Thursday, May 11, 1775," wrote Mr. William Gould, "the soldiers have carried off Mr. Tyng's Bishop, a piece of plate worth five hundred pounds (old tenor) and his laced hat." These were afterwards returned to Mrs. Ross, the mother of Mrs. Tyng, by a resolve of the Provincial Congress. He returned to Falmouth on June 8, in Captain Coulsen's ship and took his wife away. He was at the burning of Falmouth on October 18, 1775.

On November 4, 1775, there was a meeting of gentlemen from several towns at Colonel Tyng's house in Falmouth, which was probably vacant then.

In March 1776, when General Howe left Boston, Colonel Tyng went to New York. Although his conscience forbade him to break his oath of allegiance to England, he always sym-

pathized with the colonists and was very kind to those with whom he came in contact. While in New York, he ministered to the sick and wounded American prisoners, especially to soldiers from Falmouth. Among the latter was Edward Preble, who later became commodore, the son of his old friend, General Jedidiah Preble of Falmouth. Edward was captured on the "Protector," during her second cruise, and confined on the prison ship "Jersey," in New York. William was most kind to him, obtained his exchange, took him home, ministered to him, and restored him to his friends.

When Howe evacuated New York, in November 1783, William removed to Halifax, Nova Scotia. Later he sought a new home in the wilds of New Brunswick. He received a grant of land in Queen's County and settled at White Cove, on the Saint John's River. On top of a knoll, in surroundings of wonderful fertility and beautiful scenery, be built a large old-fashioned square house, facing the river, with lumber from the United States, because there were no lumber mills in New Brunswick at the time. In 1879 it was still in a good state of preservation and was the property of Mr. Fox, who had occupied it for many years.

He was appointed Chief Justice of the Court of Judicature of New Brunswick and also to other offices but, in 1793, he resigned these offices and returned with his wife to live with Madam Ross at Gorham, Maine. Mrs. Ross bequeathed her property to her daughter, and William and Elizabeth resided there, going to Portland on Saturday and returning after the afternoon service at Saint Paul's.

For a nominal sum, he recovered his Portland property, which had been sold under the Absentee Act passed by Massachusetts in September 1778. In 1802, Colonel Tyng was living in Portland, incorporated as a town, July 4, 1786, where his wealth and zeal were of great assistance to the growing parish of Saint Paul. He had a pew in that church.

He died of apoplexy, December 10, 1807, at the age of seventy, greatly lamented by his affectionate widow and a family of adopted children to whom he had shown more than parental kindness. He left no descendants of his own. Three days later he was buried in the old burying ground at Portland, the burial service being held at Saint Paul's Church. He has a stately ten-foot monument of red freestone with marble panels.

This is a copy of the inscription on the monument at his grave:-

"In memory of William Tyng, Esq., formerly Sheriff of Cumberland, afterwards entrusted with repeated offices in the Province of New Brunswick and late resident in Gorham, where, after a life marked with purity, benevolence and piety, he died in the firm hope of a joyful resurrection, Dec. 10, 1807, aged 70, greatly lamented by an affectionate widow, who pays this tribute of conjugal love, and by a family of adopted children to whom he showed more than paternal kindness."

His portrait is in "Portland in the Past," by William Goold, printed by Thurston.

After his death, the British government continued to pay a pension to his widow, the stately and staunch Royalist, Madam Tyng, until her death.

The William Tyng relics are now the property of the heirs of Reverend Timothy Hilliard, who married the niece and adopted daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Ross Tyng, whose heir she became.

The following portraits are to be found in "Portland in the Past," by William Goold:–

Commodore Edward Tyng and the "Vigilant" page 247
Silver vase presented Edward Tyng 249
Ann Waldo, Edward's second wife 251
Elizabeth Ross, wife of William Tyng 253
William Tyng 255

IV HANNAH, fifth child of Edward III and Anna Waldo Tyng, was born in Boston, October 25, 1738.

IV MARY, sixth and last child of Edward III and Anna Waldo Tyng, was born in Boston, October 5, 1741.

III ELIZABETH, third child of Edward II and Elizabeth Clark Tyng, was born about 1685.

At Boston, on May 16, 1705, she married Samuel, son of Josiah and Ann Child Franklin, and half brother of Dr. Benjamin Franklin.

III JONATHAN, fourth child and second son of Edward Clark Tyng, died at the age of three.

REBECCA TYNG DUDLEY (1651-1722)
Daughter of Edward I and Mary Sears Tyng
Wife of Joseph Dudley, Governor of Massachusetts (1702-1713)
With kind permission of the Massachusetts Historical Society

II REBECCA, seventh child of Edward I and Mary Sears Tyng, was born in Boston, July 13, 1651.

She married Joseph Dudley, Esq., (H.C. 1665) in 1669. He was born in Roxbury, Massachusetts, July 23, 1647, son of Governor Thomas Dudley. He was a soldier in the Indian War, and a member of Parliament from 1682 to 1686 and in 1701. On May 25, 1686, King James II appointed him President of Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire and the Narragansett country. He was councillor and chief justice of the Supreme Court of New York from 1690 to 1693, and governor of the Isle of Wight from 1693 to 1701. He was appointed colonial governor of Massachusetts and New Hampshire by Queen Ann on July 13 or 18, 1702. He was governor till 1715. He died at Roxbury, April 2, 1720.

The following memoranda, taken from Samuel Sewall's diary, may prove of interest to some readers:–

1710. January 7, Lord's Day. Mr. Sargent tells me that the Governor's lady was very much affected with Mr. Wadworth's Lecture Sermon; and fell sick.

1710. January 14, Lord's Day. Mr. Sargent tells me that the Governor's lady was taken distracted, raving in the night, and that she was dying.

1716. December 29. Madame Rebecca Dudley, Governor's wife, is dangerously sick.

1717. February 8. I visited Governor Dudley and his lady to inquire how they did. I congratulated Madam Dudley upon her recovery.

1722. September 21. Madam Rebecca Dudley, widow of Governor Joseph, dies at 2 A.M.

The "Boston News Letter" of October 1, 1722, announced her death in the following words:–

"Roxbury, Friday, September 21, 1722. Died Madam Rebeckah Dudley (Relict of the late Governor Dudley) in the 72 year of her Age: She was daughter to Edward Tyng, Esq., one of the Magistrates of the Colony of the Massachusetts, and married to Governor Dudley in the year 1669, and bare him many children. Her Religion was Pure and Undefiled, even from her Youth: She was truly one of those Holy Women spoken of by the Apostle Peter, who trust in God, of a chaste Conversation, and her Adorning not outward as &c. But of the

hidden man even a meek and quiet Spirit: By the Grace of God She Knew how to be abased and how to abound. That which she was eminent for above many, was her Humility, Meekness and Poverty of Spirit. She was a most Affectionate and Faithful Wife, a Kind, Careful and Tender Mother and an Excellent Christian, highly esteemed, Respected and Beloved in her life, Lamented Honored at her Death, and Funeral, which was on Wednesday, the 26th. Pretious in the sight of the Lord is the Death of his Saints."

Governor Joseph and Rebecca Tyng had thirteen children.

Dean Dudley wrote of her: "Madam Dudley was a beautiful and accomplished lady. In all the tragic and grievous scenes of her life, she maintained her honor and the high esteem of all. She managed her family concerns for many years alone, while her husband was in England," as Colonial Agent in 1682 and 1689, and Governor of the Isle of Wight from 1693 to 1701. "Yet there was no loss of property or lack of schooling for her children. She was meek and lowly in spirit, affectionate and faithful to her family, kind, careful and tender to her children and servants, and greatly beloved by the people."

Her portrait is in "The Commemoration by King's Chapel, Boston, of the Completion of 200 years since its Foundation, on Wednesday, December 15, 1886," published by Little, Brown, and Company in 1887. There is a beautiful portrait of her in the Boston Art Club.

II WILLIAM, eighth child and third son of Edward I and Mary Sears Tyng, was born in Boston, March 3, 1653.

He probably died young.

II EUNICE, ninth child of Edward I and Mary Sears Tyng, was born in Boston, March 8, 1655.

In 1679 she became the second wife of Reverend Samuel Willard (H.C. 1659), pastor of the Old South Church in Boston, widower of Abigail Sherman. He was born in Concord, January 31, 1639-40, son of Major Simon Willard. He was vice-president, from 1659, and acting president of Harvard College from 1701 to his death on September 12, 1707.

She died January 14, 1720.

II JOSEPH, tenth and last child and fourth son of Edward I and Mary Sears Tyng, was born in Boston, July 12, 1657.

He died July 30, 1658.

Autographs of some Tyngs can be seen in "The Memorial History of Boston," edited by Justin Winsor.

DESCRIPTION OF THE TYNG ARMS: Argent on a bend between two bendlets sable, three martlets proper.

DESCENDANTS OF DUDLEY ATKINS TYNG

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				Effie (1939-)			99
				Jo Frances (1945-)			99
			Frederick Regan I (1911-)				99
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THE ATKINS FAMILY

Captain Joseph Atkins, Esquire, son of Andrew and Sarah Atkins, was born in Sandwich, Kent, England, in 1680, and baptized on November 4, 1680. He married first..?..Stover, in England. He settled at Newburyport, Massachusetts, in 1728. His wife died soon after this. On April 7, 1730, he married Mary Dudley. He died January 21, 1773.

For details on the Atkins family I refer my readers to "Joseph Atkins, the Story of a Family," written by Francis Higginson Atkins in 1891.

Dudley Atkins, Sr., youngest son of Captain and Mary Dudley Atkins, was born in Newburyport, in January 1731. On May 4, 1752, he married Sarah Kent. He died September 24, 1767.

THE DUDLEY FAMILY

Governor Thomas Dudley was born in Northampton, England in 1576. He was a descendant of Edward III, King of England. He came to Massachusetts in 1630 as deputy governor and was chosen governor in 1634, 1640, 1645, and 1650. He died at Roxbury, Massachusetts, July 31, 1653.

Catherine Dighton, daughter of John Dighton of Gloucester, England, was baptized January 16, 1614-5. She married first Samuel Hagburne (Haightburne, Hackburne) who died January 24, 1643. On April 14, 1644, she married, secondly, Governor Thomas Dudley, who died July 31, 1653. On November 8, 1653, she married, thirdly, Reverend John Allin. She died August 29, 1671. She had borne children to each of her three husbands.

Governor Joseph Dudley, son of Governor Thomas and Catherine Dighton Dudley, was born in Roxbury on September 23, 1647. He was appointed governor of Massachusetts in 1702. He died at Roxbury, April 2, 1720.

Mary Dudley, thirteenth and last child of Governor Joseph and Rebecca Tyng Dudley, was born November 2, 1692. She married first, Francis Wainwright, and secondly, Captain Joseph Atkins, April 7, 1730. She died November 12, 1774.

THE TYNG FAMILY

The history of the Edward Tyng family is given in the first part of this work.

THE KENT FAMILY

In 1634, Richard and Stephen Kent came to New England with their wives and children on the ship Mary and John of London.

James Kent, the son of Richard Kent, was born in England. He died in 1681.

John Kent, son of James Kent, married Mary Hobbs in 1655.

Colonel Richard Kent, son of John and Mary Hobbs Kent, married first, Mrs. Sarah Greenleaf, and secondly, Mrs. Hannah Gookin.

For an account of Sarah Kent, daughter of Colonel Richard and Hannah Gookin Kent, I refer the reader to "Joseph Atkins, the Story of a Family."

THE GOOKIN FAMILY

Daniel Gookin, Sr., came from Ireland to Newport News, Virginia, in 1621, but afterwards returned to Ireland.

Daniel Gookin, Jr., son of Daniel and Mary Byrd Gookin, was born in Kent, England, in 1612. He came to Virginia with his father. He married, secondly, Mary Dollinger, in 1639. In 1644 he removed to Massachusetts. About 1682, he married Hannah, daughter of Edward I and Mary Sears Tyng, who was widow of Habijah Savage. On May 11, 1681, he was made Major-General of the colony. He died in Cambridge, Massachusetts, March 19, 1687.

Reverend Nathaniel Gookin, fifth son of Major-General Daniel and Mary Dollinger Gookin, was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, October 22, 1656. He married Hannah Savage, daughter of Habijah and Hanna Tyng Savage.

Hannah Gookin, daughter of Reverend Nathaniel and Hannah Savage Gookin, married first Vincent Carter, and secondly, Richard Kent.

THE SAVAGE FAMILY

Habijah Savage, son of Major Thomas and Faith Hutchin-

son Savage, was born August 1, 1638. He married Hannah, daughter of Edward I and Mary Sears Tyng, on May 8, 1661. He died about 1669.

Hannah Savage was his daughter.

THE HUTCHINSON FAMILY

Edward Hutchinson married Anne Marbury, later the foundress of Rhode Island. He emigrated to New England with his wife and children.

Faith Hutchinson was his daughter.

DUDLEY ATKINS, JR., fifth child and second son of Dudley Atkins, Sr., and Sarah Kent, was born at Newburyport, Massachusetts, September 3, 1760.

Though reared in most restricted circumstances, an air of refinement was ever thrown about him by his admirable mother, and his correct development was fostered by his two estimable sisters, Mary and Catherine, both women of superior taste and judgment.

His earlier education was had at Dummer Academy, in South Byfield, Massachusetts, the oldest boarding school in the country, under the kindly sway of that eccentric but much admired pedagogue, Master Samuel Moody (H. 1763) earliest teacher in the academy, where he ruled thirty years. Mr. Moody died in 1796.

He was doubtless a very attractive and promising youth, for Tristam Dalton, Jonathan Jackson, and Nathaniel and John Tracy combined to provide the collegiate course he coveted, and he entered Harvard College in 1777.

Honorable Tristam Dalton was born in 1738, graduated from Harvard in 1755, was speaker of the Massachusetts House in 1783, and State Senator from 1786 to 1788. Following the advice of his intimate friend, President George Washington, he sold his Massachusetts property and invested the proceeds in real estate in Washington, District of Columbia. The mismanagement of his agent reduced him to poverty. He was a grantee of Dalton, New Hampshire, incorporated November 4, 1784, and named after him. He died poor in 1817, and Dudley assumed the charge and protection of his family and more than repaid to them all that he had received. The eldest son of Mr, Dalton, then a man of prosperous occupation, gave Dr. Stephen Higginson Tyng this last information in very grateful terms.

Nathaniel Tracy (1751-1796), merchant, philanthropist and patriot, was the eldest son of Captain Patrick Tracy and Hannah Gookin, his second wife. John Tracy was his brother, and Jonathan Jackson was their brother-in-law.

"Harvard College was shaken to its centre by the Revolutionary War. Its students were for a time dispersed, its funds dilapidated and sunk by depreciated paper. The old race of ripe scholars had disappeared and nothing but the shadow

of its past glories remained. The successive administrations of Locke and Langdon had completed the ruin which civil commotion had begun. That Mr. Tyng should have made himself a sound scholar under such disadvantages is the best proof of the vigor of his mind and the intensity of his application. That he was such a scholar, to all the useful purposes of life, we all know. He had a ripe and Chaste taste in literature. He was well versed in English history and belles-lettres. His conversation and writings afford abundant proof of it." (Honorable Judge John Lowell of Boston, (1769-1840), (H. 1786), lawyer, political writer; son of Judge John Lowell and Sarah Higginson, his first wife; half brother of Francis Cabot Lowell.)

Reverend Samuel Barron Locke, married Hannah Russell, and was president of Harvard from March 21, 1770, to December 1773. Reverend Samuel Langdon (H. 1740) was president of Harvard from October 14, 1773, to August 29, 1780.

Dudley's high standing at Cambridge justified his selection with John Davis as the assistants to Dr. Samuel Williams, LL.D., (1743-1817), professor of astronomy at Harvard College, in an expedition made to Penobscot Bay, with the consent of the British commander there, to observe the total eclipse of the sun in 1780. Honorable John Davis was president of the Massachusetts Historical Society in 1820.

Dudley became one of the first presidents of the Harvard Phi Beta Kappa.

He was graduated from Harvard in July 1781 and made Master of Arts soon afterwards. In the same year he was given an honorary LL.D. by Harvard.

Having profited so well by his studies, he at once proceeded to Stafford County, in Virginia, where he was for two years tutor in the family of Mrs. Selden, sister of Judge James Mercer, of Fredericksburg (1736-1793), a member of the highest court in the Old Dominion. "He, however, entered as a student in Judge Mercer's office and there laid the foundation (an excellent one it must have been) of his subsequent legal knowledge. He was admitted to practice in Virginia in 1784. He returned to his native state the same year." (Lowell).

He was appointed Justice of the Peace on December 1, 1785, for the County of Essex.

But here we ancounter a diversion in his career that, with

an air of golden promise, proved well-nigh disastrous, robbed a large family of its rightful name, and brought serious trial and little profit to this young lawyer. As early as 1783, within two years after his graduation, it was conveyed to him that Mrs. Sarah Winslow, of Dunstable, Massachusetts, second cousin of his father, contemplated making him her heir. She was the only daughter of Eleazar Tyng. She had married John Winslow of Boston, but, widowed, childless and aging, and clinging affectionately to her family name of Tyng, which was fast disappearing from New England annals where once it had shone brightly, she formed the design of persuading young Dudley Atkins, by reason of his descent equally with herself from Honorable Edward Tyng, to accept a portion of the large Tyng estate and to add to his name the name of her youth.

In what was considered an "evil hour" by one of his grandsons, Francis Higginson Atkins, he accepted the name and the land.

Here is a copy of the act enabling him to take the surname Tyng:—

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety

AN ACT

To enable Dudley Atkins, Esquire, to take the Surname Tyng.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same as follows:

Section 1. Whereas Dudley Atkins of Newbury in the County of Essex, Esquire, has petitioned this Court, setting forth that he is descended from the family of Tyng; that Mrs. Sarah Winslow of Tyngsborough, in the county of Middlesex, being a descendant of the same family, and having no children, has devised to him a considerable part of her estate, and has requested him to take the surname of Tyng, and therefore praying the interposition of this Court for that purpose:

Be it therefore enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by authority of the same. That the said Dudley Atkins be, and he hereby is enabled to take upon himself the surname Tyng, in addition

to his present name, and that he be hereafter known and called by the name of Dudley Atkins Tyng.

Act passed January 16, 1790.

When he came into possession of the estate, he gladly appropriated $1,200 to the payment of his mother's debts, and her mercantile concerns were thus honorably settled. The land, it is said, amounted to a thousand acres, but was of inferior quality and it speedily consumed all available capital in convincing him of the fatuity of his further tenure of it. "Our excellent friend and associate, whose delicacy was preeminent above his other virtues, never lisped one complaint. He took possession of his farm of very indifferent soil, generally, and with scientific skill he tried its capacities till he found ruin an inevitable consequence. His pride, and no man had a greater share of that honorable quality (honorable when modified by good sense), induced him to persevere until all his friends demanded a change." (Lowell)

"By the influence and effective exertions of his early friend and instructor, Chief Justice Parsons, he was admitted in 1791 to the Essex bar." (Lowell)

This Chief Justice Parsons was Theophilus Parsons, Sr., (1750-1813), jurist, son of Moses and Susan Davis Parsons of Newburyport.

On October 18, 1792, he married Sarah, eldest daughter of the Honorable Stephen Higginson of Boston, an eminent merchant and a member of the Continental Congress. She became the mother of eight children in fifteen years, to all of whom she devoted herself - always in her nursery and always happy, wrote her son James. They were: Sarah Winslow, Susanna Cleveland, Dudley Atkins, Stephen Higginson,Charles, George, Mary Cabot, and James Higginson. She died at their residence on Federal Street, Boston, in 1808, and her remains lie in the family burial ground on Boston Common, her stone being near the iron railing and easily viewed.

From April 30, 1793, he held membership in the Massachusetts Historical Society, and was honored at his death, at the request of the society, in an eulogy by his intimate friend, Honorable Judge John Lowell of Boston.

He received an honorary degree of Master of Arts from Dartmouth in 1794.

During 1793, 1794 and 1795, he seems to have taken a prominent part in the affairs of the town of Tyngsborough.

Presumably his four years' residence in Tyngsborough led him to devote himself to the promotion of canal building - a matter of great importance prior to the advent of steam transportation. "To his mind and exertions, we owe the first canal ever made in Massachusetts, around Pawtucket Falls in the Merrimack, a work which was of great value to his native town and county, and now (1830) the site of the greatest manufacturing establishment in this country." (Lowell) A charter was granted for a canal around Pawtucket Falls June 25, 1792. Honorable Dudley Atkins Tyng was one of the original directors and Vice-President. On September 13, 1792, he was authorized to purchase of James Parkhurst the tract of land owned by him, through which the canal was to pass, and to pay for the same one hundred pounds lawful. In one of his letters, twenty-odd years later, he mentions going with his wife on his annual pilgrimage to the canal, and in May 1819, he says, "I was obliged to subscribe 500 more for a canal in Merrimack River for the relief of my suffering friends at Newburyport," while in November 1821, he tells his son of the generous conduct of some Boston gentlemen who were proposing to establish "a very extensive cotton manufactory and have fallen in love with the canal at Chelmsford." In their purchase of the shares the stock rose from 60 to 100, and the gentlemen offered him the highest price with ample privilege of investment with them. As his widow held such manufacturing stock, it would appear that he decided to invest.

Yielding to the urgency of bitter experience and the kindly opportunities of friends, he accepted in 1795, from President Washington, the offer to become the first Collector of the Port of Newburyport, a position the commerce of that old town rendered of considerable importance. "No man in the United States, from Maine to Georgia, ever performed the duties of a Collector with greater fidelity, exactitude, and ability, than he performed them. The testimony of his recent neighbors and of the Treasury Department, will prove this fact. He left that office with a reputation as spotless as that with which, thirty years afterwards, he left the world." (Lowell)

The Tyngsboro estate did not afford him a sufficient income, so he sold it to Nathaniel Brinley in 1799 and removed to

Newburyport, living in the "Tyng Cottage," still standing at the head of Tyng Street. By this transtaction the property still remained in the Tyng family because Nathaniel's son, Robert, was married to a descendant of the Tyngs. Mary, only daughter of Judge John and Mary Wardwell Tyng, had married John Pitts of Boston, who was the Speaker of the House of Representatives in 1775. Their only daughter, Elizabeth, who inherited through them the estate of her grandfather, John Tyng, married Sir Robert Brinley. Thus, in 1799, the lands once owned by Jonathan, with more acquired by his grandson, John, became the possession of another descendant of Edward Tyng.

Upon the death of Bishop Edward Bass, firt Episcopal Bishop of Massachusetts, in 1803, Theodore Dehon, D.D., (1776-1817) (H. 1795), Rector of Trinity Church in Newport, Rhode Island, and subsequent Bishop of South Carolina, waited upon Dudley in the name and at the request of the clergy and the people of Rhode Island and Massachusetts, and asked him to receive orders as "Deacon and Priest," that they might with as little delay as possible, elect him their Bishop. He refused the solicitation.

"This transaction is singularly interesting and is honorable alike to the clergy who proposed it and to the layman who declined the proffered honor." (Life of Stephen Higginson Tyng by Charles Rockland Tyng, New York, 1890.)

"This was the only instance in American Church history when a bishopric has been offered to a layman. (National Cyclopedia of American Biography, J. T. White, 1899.)

A lady cousin of Francis Higginson Atkins once wrote him, "I have been reading old family letters not so very old, but from 1800 to 1811. The one person who appears always the same, loved and admired by his young relatives, is your grandfather. I always wish I could have known the charm of his manner."

On December 18, 1809, he married Sarah's sister, Elizabeth, a woman who has gained much credit for her thoroughgoing devotion to her sister's children. She survived her husband and married, secondly, the Reverend James Morse 1831, and thirdly, Henry Chamberlain, in Newburyport, on January 6, 1833. She died childless in January 1841.

To give Dudley and Stephen Higginson dwelling at home, he removed to Cambridge in 1813, when Stephen Higginson entered Harvard, where Dudley had been one year already. He moved back to Boston in 1817.

Mr. Francis Higginson Atkins writes," I have a large pile of letters written by my grandfather to his son, Dr. Dudley Atkins, between 1814 and 1826, which are very interesting reading both for the grace and for the varied information of their matter. In them one has a glimpse of five as lively boys as ever blessed a household, my father and my respected uncles. At times the old man's heart weakens at their juvenile pranks."

Dr. Ting, says, "We were a healthful, robust, perhaps a troublesome family; but I cannot remember having ever seen a sick person in my father's house until I saw him upon his bed of death."

"There was an occasional rustication from Harvard and a marked restlessness in their settlement in early adult years. Even my uncle Stephen, the staidest of the lot - with his fervid zeal, when, leaving trade he plunged into a theological course - bewildered the old gentleman by his aggressive form of religion, and finally utterly routed his equanimity by the announcement of his rapid wooing and winning of good Bishop (Alexander Viets Griswold of Bristol, Rhode Island) and his daughter. Later, I fancy, he would have been glad had his other sons shared some of Stephen's tremendous energy and unquenchable eagerness in professional pursuits." (Francis Higginson Atkins)

His letters everywhere attest his equal share and rank in Massachusetts society at that period, with the choicest of intellect and grace the waxing Boston could boast; the magnates of the bench, the bar, the forum, the higher clergy, the faculty at Harvard were all his mates, and his children name such comrades as John Adams, Timothy Pickering, Theophilus Parsons, and the Lowells.

Theophilus Parsons, Jr., (1797-1882) (H. 1815), was the son of Theophilus, Sr., and Elizabeth Greenleaf Parsons, and professor at Harvard Law School.

THE LOWELLS:—

Judge John Lowell (1743-1802); jurist, legislator; son of Reverend John and Sarah Champney Lowell.

Married:

1. Miss Sarah Higginson, daughter of Stephen Higginson
had son, Honorable Judge John (1769-1840); lawyer, political writer (H. 1786).

2. Susanna Cabot, daughter of Francis Cabot
had son, Francis Cabot (1775-1817); textile manufacturer
Married Hannah Jackson, daughter of Jonathan and Hannah Tracy Jackson
had son, John (1799-1836)
son, John (1824-1897); jurist

3. Mrs. Rebecca Tyng, widow of James Tyng of Dunstable
daughter of Judge James Russell and Katherine Graves.

Dudley was thoroughly interested in the political affairs of the age, though ever lamenting Democratic ascendency. A calm but earnest supporter of the Episcopal Church, he had but little patience with the intellectual ferment of the day that chilled vital religion.

The profound political overturning by which the Democrats secured control of the government left Mr. Tyng (himself a stanch Federalist) adrift in 1803. He was appointed Reporter to the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth, Mr. Ephraim Williams, who had been Reporter the first year, having resigned. This opened the chief work of his life. He was Reporter of Volumes two to seventeen, from September 1804 to March 1822. Removing to Boston in 1805, he took possession of a wooden house, belonging to Mrs. Tyng's father, on the western side of Federal Street, making the corner of High Street.

"Here commenced the more public character of our late venerable associate. The office to which he was appointed was one of the most important and interesting in our republic. Mr. Tyng took upon himself these ardous duties under disadvantages which would have made any other man shudder. The writer of this note has often thought, that the intrepidity and self-reliance, which induced Mr. Tyng to undertake this task, could only be equalled by extraordinary success in its execution. Let us pause to reflect that he had only an education in Virginia during which he had been a private preceptor -that he had afterwards but a transient practice at the bar, that the rest of his life had been spent in agricultural pursuits, and as Collector of Newburyport; and what must be our surprise

at his undertaking, at more than forty years of age, the important duty of reporting the judicial decisions of this great Commonwealth? Yet there was neither vanity nor presumption on his part. Those who selected and recommended him were well aware of the powers of his mind, and the admirable adaptation of his habits to the office proposed for him. They were in no degree disappointed. He fulfilled those duties as well as, and probably much better than many men who are eminent advocates at the bar could possibly have done. The writer of the present article has been so long withdrawn from professional practice that his opinion would deserve very little weight; yet so far as his opinion would go (after fourteen years' extensive practice at the bar) he may be permitted to say, that no legal reports in use in his day were to be compared to those of Mr. Tyng's, for simplicity, fulness, and accuracy of general statement of the case, upon which much of the merits of any reports must depend. But the writer should do very little justice to Mr. Tyng if he expressed only his crude opinions of a man who has forgotten half the law he once learned. The reputation of Mr. Tyng as a reporter rests on the opinion of the late Chief Justice Parsons, Judge Story, Chief Justice Parker, Judges Jackson, Putnam and Wilde and on the profession generally. It may be asked by the ignorant, what proof does an able report afford of talent in the reporter? To this we may reply, that no man can give an able report of an argument, a sermon. a discourse, without fully comprehending it. No man can give a scientific statement of the grounds of any action, and the pleadings, without being a well and thoroughbred lawyer. It is then a matter of historical fact that our friend, our lamented friend, Mr. Tyng, was a sound lawyer, a man of acute mind, of accurate perceptions. Of the almost infinite labor which he must have sustained and undergone in preparing these reports for the press and in supervising their publication, no man can be sufficiently sensible who has not submitted to this dreadful process; that he has produced works which will endure as long as our liberties, and be praised till they shall be extinct, is a source of satisfaction to his surviving friends... If Mr. Tyng had never felt the oppressive weight of patronage, we should have seen him at the head of the Essex bar, and sustaining an honourable distinction on the bench of the highest court of law." (Lowell)

The persons named above by Mr. Lowell are: Theophilus Parsons, Sr.; Joseph Story, (1779-1845), Judge of the United States Supreme Court, 1811-1845; Charles Jackson (1775-1855), son of Jonathan Jackson and Hannah Tracy, his second wife, and brother of James, Patrick Tracy and Hannah Jackson; Samuel Putnam (1768-1853), Judge of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, 1814-1842; Samuel Sumner, LL.D., (1771-1855), Judge of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, 1815-1851.

Competent members of the bar have witnessed to the high standing of these reports to this day, and of the recognition by all lawyers of the presumption that only one singularly well fitted for the function would be selected for Reporter.

"Allibone, in his great Dictionary of Authors, noting this sixteen column monument to my grandsire's labors, refers to Parsons, 1859, page 423, and after saying, 'The high character of these Reports, for sound and varied learning, is well known,' refers to Marvin's Leg. Bibl., 170; 1 Amer. Jur., 182, XVIII, 280, 402; 7 N. Amer. Rev. 184, XVIII, 371; Story's Miscell. Writings, ed. 1853, 288. This was the great work of his life, and it is with no little pride that his descendants regard the credit attaching to him thereupon." (F. H. Atkins)

It was Samuel Austin Allibone (1816-1889), who was the author of the "Dictionary of Authors."

His interest in Harvard was great and steady. From 1815 to 1821 he was an overseer of Harvard College. That institution conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1823. He was a trustee, as well as an alumnus, of Dummer Academy, and zealous in promoting its prosperity. At the centennial of Dummer, August 12, 1863, that fine old teacher, Nehemiah Cleveland, spoke warmly in his address of Mr. Tyng's great kindness to him, specifying "his twinkling eye, his pleasant smile, his portly frame," wishing it were his lot "to sit with him again at that hospitable board, with its conservative traces of the olden manners – the pewter plate from which he always ate his dinner, and the silver tankard which stood by its side."

In view of the fact that his own son George died at the threshold of the ministry somewhat later, the comments based on the recent breakdown of young Mr. Greenwood, given in a letter of December 1819, are not without interest. Francis

William Pitt Greenwood (1797-1843), (H. 1814), began his ministry as an American Unitarian minister at New South Church in Boston, in 1818. He soon had to leave on account of ill health.

"This fatality among the young preachers of Boston is truly melancholy. The cause ought to be thoroughly investigated. If too intense study, with too little attention to regiment, is the cause, it will not admit of any easy cure. While they seek and receive such adulations for their public exhibitions, it will be too much to expect from them any relaxation in their studies, or the refusal of invitations, where they are stuffed with rich viands, seasoned with the most poisonous flattery. The mischief arises out of their case, and the fashion of the times. I am already considered as a gross cynic for reprobation of this fashion. Indeed, I have not been influenced so much from my regard to the preachers as their auditors. This practice of treating sermons as things to admire or to critize, instead of considering them as means of improving hearts and lives, is destroying the use and the intent of them, and is converting them into laboured exhibitions of genius and taste, instead of plain and useful exhortations to duty. The consequence is fast showing itself. People go to hear sermons as they go to the theatre, to be elegantly amused, and they come away equally improved from one and the other. I tremble lest my friend Jarvis should be drawn into the vortex. It shall not be for want of my best advice, that he does not escape."

The friend he refers to here is Reverend Doctor Samuel Farmar Jarvis (1786-1851), Protestant Episcopal Church clergyman, ordained in 1810, and Rector at Saint Paul's in Boston in 1820.

The tendency to replace piety by philosophy thus met his disapproval in December 1820: "Your mother and Miss Gibbs are now visiting the ladies of the parish, to collect a subscription for the purpose of procuring plate for the altar. I wish them better success than I fear they will meet. This philosophical religion, so fashionable in Boston, and which has its full effect among the ladies, deadens all zeal; and it is well if this application does not excite more sneers than contributions from the fair ones to whom it shall be made. Religion is worth very little in anyone, but especially in a female, without some portion of enthusiasm, and this last is now scouted by our best preachers as weakness and folly. Heaven mend them."

When his son Dudley entered a Philadelphia hospital as interne he wrote him: "Your new situtation, with all its advantages in a professional view, has its peculiar inconveniences to be guarded against. Confined, as you will be, principally to the society of young men in the same pursuits, you will be apt to contract a narrow and confined habit of conversation, limited by the subjects of your study and your practice. You must not only guard yourself against this effect while in your room, but you must protect yourself against the mischief by mixing, as much as you shall be permitted, in general society. No man, of any profession, can be agreeable, nor, if of correct feelings, of course comfortable, in liberal society, who carries into it only the knowledge and language of that profession. He will be a pedant, and so esteemed, whether his profession be scientific or merely mechanical.

"There is a great chance, as things are at the present day, that your fellow students, or some of them, may be without religious sentiments. It is not impossible that some of them may even be disposed to meet such sentiments in others with sneer and ridicule. I will not dishonour you so much as to indulge an apprehension that you are to be laughed out of your religion. It may however call for the exercise of some fortitude to resist the effect of brillant talents thus exerted. Should the occasion arise, it will be better, at the first onset, with as much good humor as you please, but with a gravity and firmness that shall prevent a repetition of the attempt, to let them understand that you have your own opinions and your own sentiments upon the subject, that these are the result of thought and conviction, and that they are not to be shaken by the sneers of half thinkers, or the pertness and flippancy of those who have never thought at all on the most interesting of all human relations. I do not advise you to become a preacher, nor to set yourself up as a reformer. But by maintaining a constant decency of deportment, and by showing by your habitual attention your respect for the offices of our religion, you will best secure your own comfort and character, and possibly produce a little serious reflection in others who have never before indulged in it. You are precisely at the age when habits are to be firmly fixed, and when indifference to religious and moral considerations, besides the present or more immediate evil of it, will lay the foundation for a life passed in the most depressing uncertainty and vacillation, and, to go no further,

for a death such as no rational man would willingly anticipate. If you think I am yielding to my disposition to preach, I shall make no apology. It belongs to old men and especially to fathers, to preach, and it certainly belongs to young as well as old to think seriously and to practice heedfully. And as I am occupying Sunday in writing this, it would be doubly improper not to be a little grave. Such gravity lays the surest foundation for rational and permanent cheerfulness. With the most earnest desire that you may always possess this cheerfulness, I am your affectionate father."

In 1820, he inherited $8,000 from his brother-in-law, Mr. Samuel Eliot, merchant and philanthropist of Boston, who had married his sister Catherine.

That same year, he had the pleasure of transmitting, with a letter to Honorable John Davis, LL.D. – his old time astronomical associate - then president of the Massachusetts Historical Society, the original autograph Address of General George Washington to the officers of the American Army at Newburgh, New York, 1783, with documents showing its wanderings. A fine heliotype reprint of this valuable paper and the accompanying letters was brought out by the society during the centennial epoch, 1875 et seq.

His unfailing interest in the activity of affairs, and his professional duties, led him to various bits of travel. "Last week I joined a large caravan to Plymouth to celebrate the 200th. anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims. There was a very large collection from this town, Cambridge, Worcester, and other towns. I imagine not less than fifty coaches. Dr. Kirkland made a prayer and Mr. Webster delivered an address of an hour and three quarters which fatigued no one. It was a fine display of principles, exhibited in the manner of a master. To this succeeded a dinner of 400 covers, addresses, toasts and songs, which lasted till the evening, when a ball was attended by 600 old and young, clergy and laity, gentle folks and simple folks, all running with satisfaction. I partook of all the pleasures but that of the evening. I was afraid that my feelings, warmed with enthusiasm as they were, would not sustain me through a ball. Besides I had to return in the morning, with the prospect of a very cold day for the ride." (December 1820)

The prayer was said by Doctor John Thorton Kirkland (1770-1840), president of Harvard, 1810-1828. The address was delivered by Daniel Webster (1782-1852).

In 1823 he retired from public life and again removed from Boston, this time to his native town, and for the rest of his life, he occupied his old maternal home.

"In our opinion much of Mr. Tyng's firmness of opinions, may be fairly traced to the influence of a mother, whom no stranger ever visited without a conscious improvement." (Lowell)

"Mr. Tyng was a man of strong feelings and passions. He was never indifferent on any subject or as to any person. When he loved, he loved with an intensity, which people feel, and of which, when they perceived it in him, they could scarcely form any conception. His temper was frank, approaching in the view of strangers to abruptness and severity. A nearer approach and a more intimate knowledge convinced you that no man had a greater share of what is termed the milk of human kindness. He was the most tenderhearted man whom the writer of this imperfect sketch ever knew, and he was the most solicitous to conceal this weakness. He affected to do it under the guise of an apparent roughness, but it was ill concealed and a slight acquaintance showed the honest disguise. He was eminently benevolent. Distress, in whatever form it presented itself, took deep hold upon his heart, and no man of his age or country devoted more hours or greater exertions than he did, to relieve the suffering, to bring forward the retiring merit, and to soften and alleviate the anxieties and wants of his fellow men." (Lowell)

There are Communion silver left by him both in Saint Paul's in Newburyport and in Saint Paul's Cathedral in Boston. Reverend Walworth Tyng says he saw the inscription on the latter.

His arms were the Atkins arms as elsewhere with Dudley and Tyng per pale. Dudley: Or, lion rampant. Tyng: Argent, on a bend sable three martlets proper. Crest: a martlet. Motto: Esse quam videri.

He died in Newburyport, August 1st, 1829.

This Latin epitaph was from the pen of Andrews Norton (1786-1853), (H. 1804), Professor of the Dexter Professorship of Sacred Literature at Harvard from 1819 to 1830:—

DUDLEY ATKINS TYNG

Juris bene perito, Cui Republica Massachusetts assignatum fuit munus judicium acta et decreta in commentarios referendi,

insignis et constantia, beneficetiae singularis, eximiae probibatis, incorruptae fidei Christo auctore Deum religiose caluit.

A vita optime peracta decessit A. D. N. MDCCCXXIX, Aug. die 1.

An. Nat. LXIX.

Conjux et liberi moerentes.

H. M. P.

Translation of the above:—

DUDLEY ATKINS TYNG

Well skilled in the law, to whom was assigned by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts the office of recording in registers the acts and decrees of the judges; remarkable for dignity and steadfastness, of singular beneficence, of eminent probity, of pure faith in Christ the master, he worshipped God religiously. With his life well perfected, he died in the year of Our Lord, 1829, August 1st, the year of his nativity 69. His consort and children, mourning, have placed this monument.

The stone surmounting his grave bears this epitaph in English:—

Sacred to the Memory
of
Hon. Dudley Atkins Tyng, L. L. D.
born in this town Sept. 2, 1760
Where he also died
Aug. 1, 1829
a useful citizen and an
honorable gentleman.
A devoted Christian
He was the principal founder of this Church,
Deeply attached to its services
and ever devoted to its interests.

The righteous shall be in
everlasting remembrance.

A full face oil portrait of Dudley Atkins Tyng, by Gilbert Charles Stuart (1755-1828), the famous portrait painter, from the Newton estate, was in the possession of Francis Higginson Atkins in 1891. Others, perhaps copies of this one, exist.

A small water color profile, from the Bass estate, was owned by Doctor Anita E. Tyng in 1891. "Mrs. Charles Tyng, Agnes Vivian Mayer, had this picture, but through an unfortunate accident, it became damaged beyond repair." (Virginia Tyng, Mrs. William Wignall)

An oil portrait of Dudley Atkins who assumed the name Tyng was given by Dudley Atkins Tyng of Victoria, Texas, to his uncle, Doctor Francis Carrillo Tyng in 1950.

II SARAH WINSLOW, first child of Dudley Atkins and Sarah Higginson Tyng, was born March 18, 1794, and baptized June 29, 1794, in Newburyport, Massachusetts.

She first married Charles Head, June 28, 1814, and secondly, Joseph Marquand. She had descendants from both marriages.

II SUSANNA CLEVELAND, second child of Dudley Atkins and Sarah Higginson Tyng, was born October 25, 1795, and baptized November 29, 1795, in Newburyport, Massachusetts.

She married Edward Augustus Newton at Newburyport, July 13, 1837. They resided at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and were eminent for piety and for practical philanthropy. They had one daughter, Elizabeth Stuart.

Susanna died July 8, 1882.

Edward was of a good family, acquired wealth in Calcutta, India, and dispensed his charities and social courtesies with an old-fashioned dignity and grace less common today. He was partner with Samuel G. Perkins, Susanna's maternal uncle, in a very large East India firm on India Wharf in Boston. In 1842 he was a member of Governor Davis' council, and in 1844, a member of Governor Briggs' council. He died advanced in years, August 18, 1862.

II DUDLEY ATKINS, third child and first son of Dudley Atkins and Sarah Higginson Tyng, was born in Newburyport, Massachusetts, June 12, 1798. He was an alumnus of Dummer Academy, and was graduated at Harvard in 1816. Shortly after graduation, and probably as a compliment to his father, Bowdoin College, in Brunswick, Maine, where he spent some months under Professor Cleveland, studying mineralogy and botany, conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts.

He married Ann Maria Bowman on August 30, 1825, and had nine children, three of whom died in infancy. Three sons and three daughters had many descendants.

As the eldest son, he naturally returned to the original surname of the family, and on June 17, 1817, the name of Dudley Atkins, Jr., was changed to Dudley Atkins, by act of the Massachusetts Legislature.

He died April 6, 1845.

II STEPHEN HIGGINSON I: Reverend Stephen Higginson Tyng, D.D., fourth child and second son of Dudley Atkins and Sarah Higginson Tyng, was born March 1, 1800, in Newburyport, Massachusetts.

He graduated from Harvard College in August 1817, and engaged in mercantile pursuits in the East India firm of his maternal uncle, Samuel G. Perkins, and of his future brother-in-law, Edward Augustus Newton.

On November 9, 1819, he began the study of theology with Alexander Viets Griswold, Bishop of the Eastern Diocese of the Episcopal Church, which diocese included all New England except Connecticut, who was the rector of Saint Michael's Church, in Bristol, Rhode Island. On March 4, 1821, he was ordained deacon in that church.

On Low Sunday of the same year, he was established rector in Saint John's Church, Georgetown, District of Columbia. While there, he was one of the editors of "The Theological Repository." In 1822 he helped to form "The Diocesan Missionary Society for Maryland," and in 1823 he was active in the formation of "The Alexandria Seminary," in Virginia.

At Easter of 1823, he became rector of Queen Anne Parish, in Prince George's County, Maryland.

On the first Sunday in May 1829, he took possession as rector of Saint Paul's Church, in Philadelphia. In 1833, he published "Lectures on the Law and the Gospel," a course of sermons delivered in the autumn of 1831.

In the autumn of 1833, he became rector of the Church of the Epiphany, in the then western part of Philadelphia, and he had to resign as rector of Saint Paul. Public worship was begun in that new church on the first Sunday of August 1834, and in the autumn of that year, he removed to that church.

In 1834, he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity from Jefferson College, Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, now part of Washington and Jefferson College of Washington, Pennsylvania. In 1851, he received the same degree from Harvard College. In 1838, in association with Dr. John A. Clark and Dr. William Suddards, he assumed the editorial control of "The Episcopal Recorder." In the spring of 1841, he removed to a house he had purchased on Filbert Street.

He made voyages to Europe in 1842, 1847, 1853, 1857, and 1872. In 1842, he was accredited by the Board of Missions, the American Bible Society, the American Tract Society, and the American Sunday School Union as delegate to the anniversaries of their kindred societies in London, England.

In January 1844, he sold his house on Filbert Street, and purchased a residence of great beauty and value in Chestnut Street, on the northwest corner of Eighteenth Street, to which he then removed.

He was elected rector of Saint George's Church, at Beekman and Cliff Streets in New York, on May 1, 1845, accepted the call on May 23, and entered upon its duties on June 1, 1845. He removed to the rectory on Beekman Street in November of that year. Soon after his return from Europe on July 30, 1847, he removed to a rented house on Sixteenth Street. The same year he published "Recollections of England," his letters written from Europe during that voyage. The new Saint George's Church on Stuyvesant Square, at 207 East Sixteenth Streee, being sufficiently completed, was opened for service on Sunday, November 19, 1848. In the spring of 1852, he removed to the new rectory of Saint George's Church.

On November 5, 1852, he gave the oration at the Grand Masonic Centennial Commemoration of the Initiation of General George Washington to the Masonic Order. After his oration, he was honored with the "grand salute". On August 5, 1858, he delivered the address before the Society of Inquiry of Williams College. He then had two sons in that college: Stephen Higginson, Jr., who graduated that week, and Morris Ashhurst, who was a sophomore.

In 1859, he was charged by a missionary in Schooleys Mountian, New Jersey, with having officiated in his parish against his will and authority. The Standing Committee of the diocese of that day met to investigate the accusation, but

the bishop failed to present a copy of the charges, and consequently no action was taken upon them.

In 1860, he published "Forty Years' Experience in Sunday Schools." The next year, the editorship of "The Protestant Churchman" devolved upon him.

In 1864, he bought "Cottage Home" in Irvington-on-the-Hudson, and from that time spent the summer season of every year there. From after the summer of 1881, he lived there permanently.

On July 4, 1865, he offered up an eloquent prayer at the laying of the corner stone of the Soldiers' Monument at Gettysburg. An article in "The New York Times" of September 8, 1865, said: "There is no man in the country who has been more resolute in his denunciation of Slavery, or more determined and uncompromising in his hostility to the rebellion, and to anything and everybody in any way connected with it, than Doctor Tyng. His eloquent utterances on both these subjects have rung through the country for the last five years, and have had a powerful influence upon its enlightened and patriotic public sentiment."

In 1874, he published "The Office and Duty of a Christian Pastor," lectures delivered at the Theological School of the Boston University, during September 1873.

In his letter of resignation as rector of Saint George's Church, January 26, 1878, he states that all his children are married and settled. He retired on May 1, and became Rector Emeritus. During the summer of that year, he removed to a house on Lexington Avenue.

On July 18, 1883, he celebrated his golden wedding in a very quiet manner at his residence in Irvington-on-Hudson. He, his wife, his children, (except Reverend Stephen Higginson Tyng, Jr., then living in Paris,) and several grandchildren were the only ones present, and there was no more ceremony than on any other anniversary of the wedding day. It was desired to spend the day quietly, owing to the impaired mental and physical condition of the divine, then eighty-four years old, who had only recently recovered from a severe attack of typhoid fever.

On Thursday, September 3, 1885, at about midnight, as his wife and son, Charles Rockland, were sitting by his bedside,

he quietly passed away. He left five sons and one daughter, the latter living with him. On September 8, the funeral services were held in Saint George's Church, in New York, and his remains were borne to Greenwood Cemetery, in Brooklyn, where they were laid beside those of his son Dudley.

On August 5, 1821, he had married Anne Griswold, the sixteen year old daughter of Bishop Alexander Viets Griswold. She died in Philadelphia, May 16, 1832, leaving two daughters, Anne E. and Julia Griswold, and two sons, Dudley Atkins and Alexander Griswold. In July 1833, he had married Susan Mitchell, a lady of vigorous intellect and unfailing devotion to duty, at his house, 99 Walnut Street, in Philadelphia. She was the second daughter of Thomas Mitchell, of Philadelphia, a man of large business and a very benevolent spirit. From this second marriage he had had one daughter, Susan Maria, and four sons, Thomas Mitchell, Stephen Higginson II, Morris Ashhurst, and Charles Rockland.

He was a famous pulpit orator as well as an eloquent platform speaker. For many years he was a leader of the Low Church party in the Episcopal Church. He was an ardent opponent of ritualism. He was a zealous and generous supporter of evangelical enterprises, such as: the Evangelical Knowledge Society, the American Bible Society, the American Tract Society, and the American Sunday School Union. He edited several Evangelical magazines and published several tracts and sermons. He was a pioneer in Sunday Schools. The very efficient organization of his Sunday Schools merited them great renown. His Sunday Schools at Saint George's maintained an average of 1,500 scholars and 125 teachers, from 1849 to 1875. On April 18, 1858, they included 1,600 scholars and 103 teachers. On Easter Sunday, 1865, he said, "The schools maintained and taught in this church have long since attained their present size of 150 teachers and 2,000 scholars." In 1864, he could say, "I counted up a year or two ago forty-seven young men ministering in our Church who have been brought into it under my ministry." Reverend Doctor Pratt, who died a few weeks before May 16, 1874, was one of the twelve boys who came to his first Sabbath School. That was in Quincy, Massachusetts, in 1820. Among many instances of effective conversions which were the result of his one week's preaching in Charleston, South Carolina, in 1834, was that

of the futre eminent Bishop William Jones Boone, first American Protestant Episcopal Bishop of China, with see city at Shanghai. He died in China, July 17, 1864.

For furher details of his life, read "Life of Stephen Higginson Tyng, compiled by his son, Charles Rockland Tyng, New York, E. P. Dutton & Co., 1890."

His widow, Susan Mitchell, was buried in Greenwood Cemetery after funeral services in Saint George's Church, January 11, 1895.

III ANNA E., first child of Stephen Higginson I and Anne Griswold Tyng, was born in Georgetown, District of Columbia, December 9, 1822.

She married George M. Higginson. Their children were: Charles M., Dudley Tyng, and Alexander Griswold.

She died in April 1881.

III DUDLEY ATKINS, second child and first son of Stephen Higginson I and Anne Griswold Tyng, was born in Queen Anne Parish, Prince George's County, Maryland, January 12, 1825.

He entered the University of Pennsylvania in 1839, and was graduated with high honors in 1843. In October 1843, he went to the Alexandria Theological Seminary, taking orders, July 9, 1846, and was immediately elected assistant to his father at Saint George in New York.

In the spring of 1847 he became rector of Trinity Church in Columbus, Ohio. That same year, he married Catherine Maria Stevens, born at Castle Point, Hoboken, New Jersey, daughter of James Alexander Stevens, of the Stevens family of great inventors and founders of what became the Pennsylvania Railraod, the Hoboken Ferries, Stevens Institute, and the New York Yacht Club. She was a descendant of Robert Bruce, King of Scotland. They had three sons, Theodosius Stevens, Stephen Higginson, and James Alexander, and two daughters, Maria Fowler, and Anne Griswold. She survived him till April 21, 1888.

In 1849, he removed to Charleston, Jefferson County, Virginia, to be rector there. In 1852, he went as rector to Christ Church, in Cincinnati, Ohio. He became rector of the

Church of the Epiphany, in Philadelphia, in 1854. In the early part of the political campaign of 1856, he felt it incumbent upon himself to denounce slavery and to commend the candidate of the party opposing it. For this action, the vestry of the church requested him to retire. The result of the elections held by the congregation on November 5, involved his immediate resignation. With a large following, he became rector of the Church of the Covenant, on Filbert Street, in Philadelphia, December 1, 1856.

As a lecturer upon social and philantropic subjects, he was very successful. He wrote several books on religious themes: "Vital Truth and Deadly Error" in 1852, "Children of the Kingdom" in 1854, republished in England as "God in the Dwelling," fourth edition in 1859, "Our Country's Troubles" in 1856.

At the Collation of the Congregational Union, enjoyed at the City Assembly Rooms, in the evening of May 14, 1857, Reverend Dudley Atkins Tyng, a small, bronze-faced man, of heavy whisker, but no moustache, with a white cravat, but no collar, rose amidst great applause and delivered an address to the company.

On Tuesday morning, April 13, 1858, he left his study at Brookfield, near Conshohocken (near Philadelphia,) to look at the operation of a corn-shelling machine in the vicinity. Stepping on the inclined plane, he placed his hand on that portion of the instrument known as the "mule", which spread out the corn. His dressing gown became entangled in the wheels of the apparatus, which lacerated his arm in the most frightful manner, from the elbow to the shoulder, severing the main artery and vein, and inflicting the most excruciating pain. He immediately, with great presence of mind, ordered the attendants to bind up his arm tightly, and he was borne to the house very much exhausted by his great loss of blood. Two physicians were called, one from Conshohocken and one from Morristown. They remained with him all night and rendered every assistance in their power. His death, on April 19, was felt as a very serious loss to the Episcopal Church, so promptly had he made his mark as a man neither less gifted nor less undaunted in coping with problems of the day than his distinguished father. On April 23, his remains were buried in Bergen, New Jersey, in the Stevens place of interment. They

were removed to Greenwood Cemetery in Brooklyn, many years before 1885.

Just after his untimely death, it was written of him, "The charm of his ready extemporaneous oratory, together with the fervid earnestness, directness, and clear method of his preaching, uniformly drew to his ministrations a congregation, which in numbers and united sympathies with a loved and honored Rector was, perhaps, without parallel in the Episcopal Church." He was able "to combine loyalty to his own communion with fraternity toward the universal communion of saints."

For further information about him, read, "The Child of Prayer: A Father's Memorial to the Reverend Dudley Atkins Tyng, A. M.," by his father, Stephen Higginson Tyng, D. D.

IV THEODOSIUS STEVENS, first child of Dudley Atkins and Catherine Maria Stevens Tyng, was born in November 1849, in Cincinnati, Ohio.

He became an Episcopal clergyman and was rector of Saint James Chapel, in North Cambridge, Massachusetts, from 1874 to 1878. From 1878 to 1909, he was a missionary of the Episcopal Church in Osaka, Japan.

His presence at the Tyngsboro Centennial, in 1909, was of special interest. He then resided in North Cambridge.

From 1909 to 1919, he was rector of Saint Mark's parish, in Ashland, New Hampshire. He then retired from the ministry. However, for one year, 1923-1924, he was Vicar of Grace Memorial Church, in Phillipsdale, Rhode Island.

On Monday, September 12, 1927, he came to New York, with his son, Reverend Dudley Tyng, with whom he was then living in Barrington, Rhode Island, to visit his daughter, Mrs. Mary Mijer, of 200 West 10th. Street. Seeking to renew the memories of his boyhood, when he played in Christopher Street, he strolled from his daughter's home at noon, September 13. When he failed to return in the evening, his daughter became alarmed and notified the police. He was dressed in clerical garb, a dark felt hat, black shoes, and a layman's collar. He had a short gray beard and a moustache. Proud of the sprightliness of his years, he carried no cane. A few hours after he had been reported as missing, he was found early Wednesday morning, in 40th. Street, near Sixth Avenue,

by a patrolman, apparently suffering from a temporary loss of memory. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where his identity was established.

"His 'loss of memory' was that he could not remember my address." (Mrs. Mary Tyng Mijer.)

He died in 1927 and is buried in the old burial place on the river road in Tyngsboro.

In 1879, he had married Ida May Drake, in Cambridge, Massachusetts, Bishop Brooks officiating. They had four sons: Dudley, Arthur, Julian, and Edward, and two daughters: Mary and Katherine.

V DUDLEY, first child of Reverend Theodosius Stevens and Ida May Drake Tyng, was born in Osaka, Japan, in 1879. He left Japan at the age of eighteen.

He studied in Stuttgart, Germany, and in Harvard, from which he obtained an A. B. degree in 1902, and an A. M. degree in 1904. In 1909, he obtained a B. D. degree from the Episcopal Theological School in Cambridge. During his studies, he also taught in two boarding schools for three years altogether.

He became a minister, and from 1909 to 1915, he was an educational, and at times, an evangelistic, missionary in Wuchang, China, where he built two churches from the funds he had raised during a trip to the United States, in 1912.

From 1915 to 1918, he was vicar in Milford, New Hampshire. From 1918 to 1931, he was vicar or rector in Milford and Millville, Massachusetts, and in Providence and Barrington, Rhode Island.

From 1930 to 1935, he was assistant professor of Biblical Literature in Brown University, in Providence, from which he received a Ph. D. degree in that subject in 1931.

From 1936 to 1943, he was rector in Manville, Rhode Island, and from 1942 to 1947, in Greenville, Rhode Island. When in the latter town, he started two new missions, Trinity and Saint Timothy, in the neighboring town of Scituate. He was Vicar of these missions from 1944 to 1947. He retired from parish work in 1947. However, he has served several small churches as interim pastor since that year, and from January to July 1951, he was part-time curate at Saint Paul's, Pawtucket, Rhode Island.

Since 1937, he has been, on either part-time or full-time basis, a teacher of English and history in Hill College, in Woonsocket, Rhode Island.

In October 1950, he was writing the history of the Episcopal Church in Rhode Island. This work was about to be printed on January 1, 1953.

He married Eleanor T. Hutchings, of Fitchburg, Massachusetts, in June 1934. They live on Putnam Avenue, in Greenville. They have no children.

V ARTHUR, second son of Reverend Theodosius Stevens and Ida May Drake Tyng, was born August 30 or 31, 1882, in Kawguchi Cho, Osaka, Japan.

He married, in Buffalo, New York, a Mrs. Summers, born Jessie Grenville, a divorcee who had a son, John, by a first marriage. They have no children.

He was an electrical engineer and lived at 206 Richmond Ave., in Buffalo.

He died suddenly, December 18, 1952, in Buffalo.

V MARY, third child and elder daughter of Reverend Theodosius Stevens and Ida May Drake Tyng, was born September 18, 1883, in Kawguchi Cho, Osaka, Japan.

She married Pieter Mijer, a Dutch subject, July 9, 1910, in New York City Hall, and thus became a Dutch subject herself, according to the laws then in force. These laws have been repealed.

They live at 29 Jane Street, in New York. They have no children.

V JULIAN, fourth child and third son of Reverend Theodosius Stevens and Ida May Drake Tyng, was born July 17, 1885, at Arima, Japan. He graduated from Harvard in 1908.

When he died, August 7, 1918, he was practicing as a consulting engineer in Buffalo. Services were held, August 12, at Trinity Chapel, on Delaware Avenue, in Buffalo, Reverend Cameron Davis officiating. Burial took place at Tyngsboro. in the old burial ground, in the presence of the immediate family, an older brother, Reverend Dudley Tyng of Milford,

New Hampshire, officiating. The pall bearers were: Reverend Dudley Tyng of Milford, Arthur and Edward Tyng of Buffalo, and John W. Drake of Boston.

He had married Grace or Gladys Perry, in Kentucky, in 1911. She was Professor of Education for many years at the Teachers' College, in Richmond, Kentucky.

They had one daughter, Dorothy.

VI DOROTHY is the only child of Julian and Grace or Gladys Perry Tyng.

V KATHERINE, fifth child and younger daughter of Reverend Theodosius Stevens and Ida May Drake Tyng, was born June 30, 1888, in Kawguchi Cho, Osaka, Japan. Japan.

She graduated from Radcliffe in 1909 and has lived in New York and its vicinity ever since.

V EDWARD, last child and fourth son of Reverend Theodosius and Ida May Drake Tyng, was born August 22, 1894 or 1895, in Tokio, Japan.

He married Neva Sappe, of Gambier, Ohio, in 1915, when he was a student at Kenyon College there. Their children are: Arthur Stevens, Mary and another daughter.

Since his marriage he has been associated with his brother Arthur in the engineering business in Buffalo and was living there in 1918.

VI ARTHUR STEVENS is the son of Edward and Neva Sappe Tyng.

VI MARY is the daughter of Edward and Nevva Sappe Tyng.

IV STEPHEN HIGGINSON, second son of Dudley Atkins and Catherine Maria Stevens Tyng, was born August 2, 1851, at "Castle Point," in Hoboken, New Jersey, while his mother was visiting her parents.

He studied at Kenyon College, at the University of Michigan, and at Boston University, where he studied law,

and he became a lawyer. He was a lawyers' lawyer, carrying a great many appealed cases to the Massachusetts Supreme Court. He was also active in independent politics, striving to purge old parties.

On September 8, 1880, he married Elizabeth, adopted daughter of J. J. Walworth, founder of the Walworth Manufacturing Company, builders of heating and plumbing equipment, pipe fencing, and related "foundry" products. She was gifted and charming. They had one daughter, Ethel Walworth, and two sons, Griswold and Walworth.

They began their married life in Newton Centre, Massachusetts, near her parents, but soon afterwards, they moved to Bowdoin Heights, in Dorchester, Massachusetts, where he put two small houses together to make a not very large one.

About May 1890, he bought a small farm in the outskirts of Lexington, Massachusetts, and moved to it. In 1903, he moved to Reading, Massachusetts.

He died from cancer, at his summer home in Cataumet, September 1911, and was buried in his lot in Newton Cemetery.

He was scrupulous in personal matters, punctilious in business, and had an intense desire to be worthy and helpful. Arthur Clarence Walworth, as a tribute to him, had him made clerk and legal consultant of the Walworth Construction and Supply Company, an offshoot of the Walworth Manufacturing Company.

V ETHEL WALWORTH, first child of Stephen Higginson and Elizabeth Walworth Tyng, lived about three weeks and died about March 20, 1882.

V GRISWOLD, second child and first son of Stephen Higginson and Elizabeth Walworth Tyng, was born August 13, 1883.

He passed the Massachusetts Institute of Technology examinations and graduated from the Massachusetts School of Art in 1905, later joining the famous school of Howard Pyle, at Wilmington Delaware.

He is a professional artist, largely in promotional and educa-on Buzzards Bay, in Massachusetts, about the end of July or tional fields. He was staff artist with the United States Army

Headquarters in both World War I and II. He is now working with the Boston City Planning Commission and also does work for many publishers and groups. He is interested in two-fisted propaganda "for God and Country."

In 1912, he married Margaret Fuller, an artist. She is a great-niece of the famous bluestocking, Sarah Margaret Fuller, who became Marchioness d'Ossoli, and a first cousin of John Marquand, the writer.

They live at 1011 Centre Street, Jamaica Plain 30, Massachusetts. They have two children, Stephen Higginson and Margaret Ossoli.

VI STEPHEN HIGGINSON I, only son of Griswold and Margaret Fuller Tyng, married Gertrude Best. They have three children, Stephen Higginson II, and two others. They live in Weston, Massachusetts.

He is an executive in the United States Rubber Company.

VII STEPHEN HIGGINSON II is the son of Stephen Higginson I and Gertrude Best Tyng.

VI MARGARET OSSOLI, only daughter of Griswold and Margaret Fuller Tyng, married Mr. Ralph Lawson. They live in Bristol, Rhode Island, and have three children.

V WALWORTH, the third and last child of Stephen Higginson and Elizabeth Walworth Tyng, was born January 3, 1885, at Dorchester, Massachusetts. On May 29, 1894, he attended the marriage of Sewell Tappan Tyng I, cousin of his father, in New York City.

He completed his Harvard degree studies at the age of nineteen. He was ordained Deacon of the Episcopal Church in the Cathedral of Boston, Massachusetts, in June 1911, and went to China to be the Archdeacon of North Hunan. However, on his arrival there, he was recalled by cable, because the death of his fiancee's mother left her alone. "So," says he, "I got around the world in six months, was married, and half way back again in the next two months." He adds, "I was ordained priest of the Episcopal Church in the Cathedral of Hanchow, China, in September 1912."

He married Ethel Atkinson Arens, of Newburyport, Massachusetts, at Newburyport, June 19, 1912. She was the daughter of Edward J. Arens, who was of Dutch-German stock and a pioneer M. D. in mental ailments. Her maternal grandfather, Benjamin Franklin Atkinson, was a ship builder in Newburyport and the last unsalaried mayor of that city. She graduated from Radcliffe in 1911.

They reside at Saint Stephen's Rectory, East New Market, Maryland, and have two daughters and three sons: Mary Atkinson, Anne Griswold, John Stevens, William Wark, and Franklin Somes.

He is Diocesan Missioner of the Diocese of Easton.

VI MARY ATKINSON, first child of Reverend Walworth and Ethel Atkinson Arens Tyng, was born in Hankow, China, April 20, 1913.

She graduated from Radcliffe in 1934. On August 29, 1939, she married Reverend Charles Ashley Higgins, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Higgins, of Beckley, West Virginia, in the Cathedral of Hongkong, China.

He was educated at Duke, was ordained at the seminary of Alexandria, Virginia, and became a missionary to China. He helped move Central China College from Wuchang, capital of Hupeh, a province of Central China, to Tali, on the Burma border. On the road he met Mary Tyng, who mas checking Red Cross shipments. He was later transferred to Hongkong, where he soon married Mary.

They re-entered China via the Burma Road, with their own motor truck. In Yunan, he was stricken with appendicitis and they were removed to Hongkong by air. He joined the Cathedral staff and was briefly in charge, while Bishop Ronald Hall was campaigning in the United States to raise funds for the refugee work. After the fall of Hongkong, on December 25, 1941, they and their first son, Charles Tyng, were in a Prisoner of War Camp for six months before being repatriated.

After three years' parish work at Cape Girardeau, Missouri, they started the parish of Saint Albans, in Waco, Texas, and built it up with phenominal results.

They have five sons: Charles Tyng, born in Hongkong, June 29, 1940; Alexander Griswold, born at Cape Girardeau,

October 25, 1943; Lovell Ashley, born in Waco, April 15, 1946; Dudley Atkins, born in Waco, November 26, 1949; and Stephen Tyng, born in Waco, November 19, 1953.

VI JOHN STEVENS, second child and first son of Reverend Walworth and Ethel Atkinson Tyng, was born May 31, 1915, in a summer colony at Kuling, China.

He married Camilla Hayden, of Palmyra and Richmond, Virginia, November 28, 1942, in Richmond. They have two daughters and one son: Catherine Walworth, Eleanor Sloan, and Edward Atkins.

He was a captain in the United States Army in the Second World War. He received the Purple Heart and battlefield promotion at Anzio Beachhead, Italy. He is now an accountant (C.P.A.) in Reynolds Metals, travelling for audit work to various plants. The family home is at Palmyra.

VII CATHERINE WALWORTH, elder daughter of John Stevens and Camilla Hayden Tyng, was born March 26, 1947, at Charlottesville, Virginia.

VII ELEANOR SLOAN, younger daughter of John Stevens and Camilla Hayden Tyng, was born June 7, 1949, at Richmond, Virginia.

VII EDWARD ATKINS, first son of John Stevens and Camilla Hayden Tyng, was born June 30, 1953, in Charlottesville, Virginia. His parents were then residing at Palmyra, Virginia.

VI WILLIAM WARK, third child and second son of Reverend Walworth and Ethel Atkinson Arens Tyng, was born December 2, 1918, at Changsha, Hunan, China.

He married Anna Schiavo, of Naples, Italy, at Naples, just after Christmas of 1945. She was born in Naples, March 17, 1925. They have three children: Robert Campbell, Mary Ethel, and William Schiavo.

He was a First Lieutenant in the Second World War. He works for the federal government and lives at 1014 Merrimac Drive, Silver Spring, Maryland. At the end of July 1951, he was on temporary foreign service in Rome, Italy.

VII ROBERT CAMPBELL, first son of William Wark and Anna Schiavo Tyng, was born July 6, 1947, at Trieste, Italy.

VII MARY ETHEL, daughter of William Wark and Anna Schiavo Tyng, was born September 9, 1948, at Charlottesville, Virginia.

VII WILLIAM SCHIAVO, second son of William Wark and Anna Schiavo Tyng, was born April 9, 1954, at Charlottesville, Virginia.

On May 20, 1954, mother and baby flew to Rome, Italy, to join the father.

VI ANNE GRISWOLD, fourth child of Reverend Walworth and Ethel Atkinson Arens Tyng, was born July 14, 1920, at Kuling, China.

She graduated from Radcliffe in June 1941. She is unmarried, lives in Philadelphia, and is a member of the American Institute of Architects.

VI FRANKLIN SOMES, fifth child and third son of Reverend Walworth and Ethel Atkinson Arens Tyng, was born January 25, 1924, in Boston, Massachusetts.

He received an A. B. degree from Harvard in 1947 and graduated from the University of Virginia Law School in 1950. He is a member of the bar in Virginia and in Maryland. He is a First Lieutenant, Reserve Officer, in the United States Army. In July 1951, he was training troops at Indiantown Gap, Pennsylvania.

He married Jean Louise Firth, of Charlottesville, Virginia, December 18, 1948. They have one adopted son, Randolph Rodman.

VII RANDOLPH RODMAN, adopted son of Franklin Somes and Jean Louise Firth Tyng, was born September 9, 1953, at Washington, District of Columbia.

IV MARIA FOWLER, elder daughter of Dudley Atkins and Catherine Maria Stevens Tyng, was born in 1853, in Cincinnati, Ohio.

She and her sister, Anne Griswold, went to Miss Porter's famous school in Farmington, Connecticut. Together they managed the Day Nursery for Grace Church on lower Broadway, in New York, about 1890-1893.

In 1895, the wife of her brother, James Alexander, died, and Maria Fowler thereupon lived with him and brought up his only child, Blanche Elliott, till she married, about 1919.

She had a splendid mind and read Greek and German for recreation. She was a popular Bible Class leader at All Angels Church, 251 West 80th Street, New York.

She never married. She died in New York, about 1930.

IV ANNE GRISWOLD, younger daughter of Dudley Atkins and Catherine Maria Stevens Tyng, was born in 1854.

In 1893, she married Reverend George Hill, one of the handsome curates at Grace Church in New York. He was several years her junior. His mother founded "The King's Daughters." He was on the Grace Church staff for the rest of his life, mostly Vicar of Grace Chapel on East Thirteenth Street. They had a summer cottage at Little Cranberry Island, Maine. He died of diabetes, after 1912. They had two sons, Francis and Dudley Tyng.

She was a clever woman with a touch of mechanical genius. She died of cancer, in New York, about 1929.

IV JAMES ALEXANDER, fifth child and third son of Dudley Atkins and Catherine Maria Stevens Tyng, was born in Philadelphia, in 1855.

At Harvard, he played six years on the varsity baseball team. He was catcher of the famous Earnst & Tyng battery. "Yale never had a chance, those years," wrote one of his nephews. He was the first ever to use a catcher's mask, which he is said to have invented.

He graduated from Harvard in 1876, and from its Law School in 1879. He practiced law several years and then entered the insurance field, "making an easy living by writing insurance policies for relatives."

He was a chief figure in the Staten Island Cricket Club. After nearly dying of typhoid, in 1894, he took up golf, then new in the United States. He played many years at Baltusrol

Golf Club, while he lived in a modest home at Short Hills, New Jersey. He also had a fabulous success as amateur actor, especially in Gilbert and Sullivan operettas, one of which Short Hills Casino gave each year. He was a popular figure at the Harvard Club of New York.

On October 24, 1889, he married his third cousin, Miss Blanche E. Fowler, at Christ Church, New Brighton, Staten Island, Reverend Doctor Eccleston officiating. She was the daughter of Mortimer Livingston Fowler, of Richmond Tarrace, and a descendant of Captain Nathaniel Fowler, of Washington's staff and a founder of the Officers' Society of Cincinnati and also of Comte de Grasse, the French Admiral who aided the American patriots. She died of heart embolism at the birth of their only child, Blanche Elliott.

He moved from Short Hills to New York City, where he gave Blanche a coming-out party, after school at Dobb's Ferry.

He died of pneumonia, October 30, 1931, at Roosevelt Hospital, in New York, after one day's illness. Funeral services were held, November 1, in the chapel of Saint George's Episcopal Church, at Stuyvesant Square.

V BLANCHE ELLIOTT, only child of James Alexander and Blanche E. Fowler Tyng, was born in 1895.

About 1919, she married Edward Dimmock King, a wealthy man in the cement business. After a few years she got a Reno divorce and never married again.

She took up art in New York and French relief work during the war. She speaks French well. She lives at 2301 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, District of Columbia.

III ALEXANDER GRISWOLD, third child and second son of Stephen Higginson and Anne Griswold Tyng, was born in Queen Anne Parish, Prince George's County, Maryland, July 28, 1827.

On April 4, 1885, he made a petition before Justice J. O. Dykman, at White Plains, New York, for the appointment of a commission de lunatico inquirendo to examine into the mental condition of the Reverend Doctor Stephen Higginson Tyng of Irvington, New York, Pastor emeritus of Saint George Church, New York City, at a salary of $5,000. The petition

sets forth that Doctor Tyng is of unsound mind, and has been so since 1883, and is incompetent to properly take care of his affairs. It asks for the appointment of his wife, Susan Tyng, as a committee of his person and property on the return of the commission. The application was corroborated by the affidavits of Susan A. Homans, a daughter, who lived at Irvington, and of William Peet. Justice Dykman granted the order.

The property of Reverend Stephen Higginson Tyng, Sr., situated near the station, was then worth about $10,000.

He married Lucie Brotherson, March 9, 1851. They had ten children; five sons grew to manhood, but left no issue:—

Alexander Griswold	born in 1852
Dudley Atkins	born in 1863
Philip Brotherson	born in 1866
Pierre Kissam	born in 1868
Lucien Hamilton	born in 1873

He died at Peoria, Illinois, June 6, 1919. He was one of the oldest and best known men in the grain trade in that region. He was credited with being the inventor of "clipped" oats, and of having cornered the Chicago and New York oat markets, many years before his death. He was known as the "Oat King." His firm, Tyng, Hall and Company, was for years one of the largest operators in coarse grains in central and western Illinois.

IV LUCIEN HAMILTON, son of Alexander Griswold and Lucie B. Brotherson Tyng, was born in 1873, in Peoria, Illinois. He attended high school there.

He was first engaged in the banking business in Buffalo, New York, and in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

On February 9, 1907, he married Lucy Hunt, born in New York City, October 30, 1874, daughter of Seth Bliss Hunt, formerly of Bennington, Vermont. She died February 22, 1933, of a cerebral hemorrage, at Nassau, Bahama Islands. They lived at 620 Park Avenue, New York, and had a summer home, "The Shallows," in Halsey Neck Lane, Southampton, Long Island, New York.

He joined William S. Barstow about 1912, as vice-president of the W. S. Barstow and Company of New York, and vice-

president of the General Gas and Electric Corporation, an extensive holding company. He retired in 1929, following the sale of his interests in the Barstow Company and General Gas and Electric Corporation and became vice-president of Barstow, Tyng and Company, which was dissolved in 1938. After his retirement, he traveled extensively throughout the world, but particularly in French Morocco, where he owned an estate.

In July 1929, he accepted the general chairmanship of the campaign conducted in August of that year to raise $750,000 to enlarge and modernize the Southampton Hospital.

That same year, he was elected colonial member of the New England Genealogical Society, between November 6 and December 4.

In May 1930, "The Shallows" was almost destroyed by a fire in which a maid was burned to death and Mr. and Mrs. Tyng and three of their guests were injured. The damage amounted to $100,000. "The Shallows" was rebuilt the next year and was considered one of the finest residences in Southampton.

In November 1932, Mr. and Mrs. Tyng headed a committee of New York art lovers arranging an indoor mart to be opened in their studio at 134 East 74th. Street, where paintings, drawings and sculptures by American artists who were feeling the stress of the depression could be sold. That market was opened November 19.

On September 7, 1933, he married Miss Olive Frances Wyndham, an actress, in New Jersey. The next day, he sailed to Europe on a business trip and was later rejoined by his wife at Cherbourg, France.

In July 1934, they were living at their lake-front "Cottage," in Southampton. In 1936, they built a home at Flying Point, Southampton.

He died, March 6, 1948, at his Park Avenue home, after a heart attack. He had no children.

He was a Past Master of the Holland Lodge and a member of the Shinnecock Hills Golf Links, both of Southampton, and a member of the Racquet and Tennis Club.

As a philanthropist, he made donations to the Women's Christian Home Mission in Peoria, the Buffalo General Hospital,

East Suffolk Foundation, Holland Lodge Foundation, and the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club.

III JULIA GRISWOLD, fourth child of Stephen Higginson I and Anne Griswold Tyng, was born September 4, 1829.

She married William Ward, June 14, 1849. They have two sons, Walworth and Irving.

She died August 8, 1882.

III THOMAS MITCHELL, first child of Stephen Higginson I and Susan W. Mitchell Tyng, was born May 1, 1834.

He married, first, Elizabeth Newell Richmond, on April 10, 1867, and secondly, Emma Louisa Moffett, on April 18, 1872.

He was a lawyer and had an office with his brother, Morris Ashhurst, on Pearl Street in New York City.

III SUSAN MARIA, only daughter of Stephen Higginson I and Susan W. Mitchell Tyng, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, August 3, 1835.

On November 12, 1861, she married Reverend James Edward Homans, and led the quiet but useful life of a minister's wife.

James Edward Homans was graduated from Kenyon College, in Gambier, Ohio, in 1857, and form the Theological Seminary at Alexandria, Virginia, in 1860. He was assistant at Saint George's, New York City, rector of Saint Paul's at Rahway, New York, at Saint John's in Cincinnati, Ohio, at the Church of the Mediator in New York City, and for many years before his death, on August 2, 1882, he was rector of Christ Church at Manhasset, New York.

They had two sons and one daughter: Rockland Tyng, James Edward II, and Susan Tyng.

III STEPHEN HIGGINSON II, first son of Stephen Higginson I and Susan Mitchell Tyng, was born June 28, 1839, in Philadelphia.

He graduated from Williams College, Williamstown, Massachusetts, in August 1858, and then studied at the Episcopal Theological Seminary near Alexandria, Virginia. He was or-

dained deacon on May 8, 1861. He was, at first, assistant to his father at Saint George in New York City. He was an efficient preacher, and his rise to popularity was rapid. On September 11, 1863, he was ordained and established rector of the Church of the Mediator, at Lexington Avenue and Thirtieth Street, in New York City. In 1864, he was chaplain of the New York Twelfth Volunteers, with whom he went to Harrisburg, Pennslyvania, during the latter part of the Civil War.

From 1864 to 1870, he edited "The Working Church."

In early March of 1864, he was called to be the first rector of the new parish of Holy Trinity in New York. In 1865, he built its first structure on the north side of Forty-second Street at Madison Avenue, at a cost of $5,900, on lots purchased for $50,000, in June 1864.

One episode worthy of notice was his trial under the Canon Laws of the Protestant Episcopal Church for officiating in Saint James Methodist Church in New Brunswick, New Jersey, on Sunday, July 14, 1867, without the express permission of Reverend Alfred Stubbs, D. D., rector of Christ Church of New Brunswick since October 1840, and of Reverend Edward B. Boggs, D.D., rector of the church of Saint John the Evangelist of New Brunswick since July 1, 1866, whose parochial cure was the city of New Brunswick. The trial was held in the chapel of Saint Peter's Church, in New York City, lasting from January 10, 1868, to February 25, 1868. As the defendant was noted for the large benevolent work he was doing, and as the charge seemed trifling to most people, the sympathy of the public was overwhelmingly with him, while the fact that the two protesting clerics bore the plebian names of Stubbs and Boggs was seized upon by a humorous public and much sport made to their disadvantage. A poem was published deriding Boggs and Stubbs. Although Dr. Tyng was found guilty and condemned to episcopal admonition, which was pronounced March 14, 1868, by Bishop Horatio Potter, in the Church of the Transfiguration, on Twenty-ninth Street, near Fifth Avenue, in New York City, the affair ended to the great and favorable enhancement of his fame, though rather to the dishonor of the Church. He was then residing on West Forty-third Street. For the complete report of this affair read: "Trial

of the Reverend Stephen Higginson Tyng, Jr. . . . Reported by Warburton, Bonynge & Devine, Stenographers."

In 1872, he received the degree of Doctor in Divinity from Williams College. He was a trustee of that college from 1872 to 1884.

Also in 1872, he married Frances Rollins Tappan, a lovely woman, daughter of Jeremiah Tappan, a rich merchant of New York, and Julia Balch Tappan. She died of old age at eighty-two years of age, March 18, 1920, at her appartments in the Buckingham Hotel, where she had lived for many years.

Within a few years the congregation of Holy Trinity grew in number and wealth to such an extent that in 1872, a $200,000 building was erected on the site of the first structure. Dr. Tyng became a local celebrity and his church was invariably crowded. He was exceedingly independent in his actions and liberal in his views. His parishoners included some of the richest families of New York.

The new church was of Continental Gothic style, one hundred fifty-four feet long and ninety-four feet wide, built of bricks of different colors, and of sandstone of three different tints from Ohio, Oswego, and New Brunswick quarries. It was nicknamed "The Church of the Oil-Cloth," because of the fancy brick patterns on its façade. It was opened for service on Sunday April 19, 1874. It has been torn down.

In 1875, he took an active part on the renewal movement by Dwight Lyman Moody and Sankey.

In early June 1879, a serious pleurisy put his life in danger, and his family was summoned home from Summit New Jersey. During that sicknes he was attended by Dr. Howard Pinkney. By the middle of the month he was slowly recovering.

On January 6, 1881, he was formally introduced as chaplain of the Old Guard, to the members of that veteran battalion, in the parlor of the armory at Fifth Avenue and Fortieth Street, in New York.

His popularity with his congregation was apparently impaired by his disregard of technical church laws. He resigned the rectorship of the Church of the Holy Trinity on April 6, 1881, and announced his intention of retiring from the ministry. He said he was suffering from nervous prostration and that his health imperatively demanded that he should take a

rest. This action caused widespread surprise and was the sensation of the hour in New York church circles. His vestry elected him honorary rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity, a position he held for many years.

On May 7, 1881, he accepted the agency for the continental business of the Equitable Life Insurance Society of New York. At this time he held policies of insurance on his own life aggregating $50,000. On June 28 of the same year, he sailed on the Bothnia and went to Paris, France, to direct the office of the Equitable Life Insurance Society on l'Avenue de l'Opera. He made a careful study of life insurance and went to work with earnestness to introduce American methods in Europe.

In an Easter letter to his former congregation of the Church of the Holy Trinity, in 1882, written in Paris, he stated that he was in excellent health.

By June 19, 1883, he had resigned his position as manager of the Equitable Life Insurance Society in Paris.

In 1887, he became the Mutual Reserve Association Director General for continental Europe, and he retained that office till his death.

In September of that year, he wrote from 110 Cannon Street, London, England, that he had determined to postpone the resumption of ministerial work in New York City until it would be apparent that he might do so without impeding the progress of that church whose dignity and influence were dearer to him than life.

He became President of the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris and he remained President till his death.

When he returned to this country on a visit in 1893, he was entertained at a banquet by a number of New York business men and clergymen. He was the guest at a farewell dinner at Delmonico's.

He died in Paris, November 17, 1898. He left two sons, Stephen Higginson III and Sewell Tappan I. He and his wife are buried in Woodlawn Cemetery in New York.

He had shown rare gifts in the organization of various benevolent instrumentalities in connection with his church, which have accomplished an immense amount of good. He was successful financially in the insurance business, and being of an active and enterprising disposition, he extended his

interests into other fields. He was an industrious and entertaining writer. He published: "The Christian at Work," several volumes of sermons entitled "The People's Pulpit," "He Will Come: Meditation on the Return of the Lord Jesus Christ," "The Square Life," "Our Church Work," and "Masks and Faces: A Plea for True Friendship."

IV STEPHEN HIGGINSON III, elder son of Stephen Higginson II and Frances Tappan Tyng, was born in New York, September 8, 1864.

He graduated from Williams College, Williamstown, Massachusetts, in 1886.

He became a real estate operator, having his office at 41 Union Square in New York for thirty-four years. He carried on a general realty brokerage and real estate management business. He was president of the Stephen Higginson Tyng and Company, and vice-president and treasurer of the George Kemp Real Estate Company. His companies owned valuable parcels of land in various parts of the city. He became a leader in that business and for the last ten years before his death he served as president of the Real Estate Board of New York. He was also a director of the Industrial Bank of New York, a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and of the Merchants Association.

He married Juliet Augusta, daughter of wealthy George Kemp, in New York. They had one son, Stephen Higginson IV. Father and son were very chummy. Both measured six feet two inches and enjoyed boxing together.

For a number of years he made his home at 615 Fifth Avenue. When business took over the mansions that lined Fifth Avenue between Forty-second Street and Fifty-ninth Streets, he moved to 375 Park Avenue.

When he heard of his father's illness in Paris, in November 1898, he started for Paris with his wife as soon as he could arrange affairs.

He died July 10, 1929, at his residence on Park Avenue. He was buried in Trinity Cemetery, Broadway and One hundred fiftieth Street, in the Kemp plot, near Riverside Drive.

To three employees he bequested $7,000, as follows: $5,000 to Amy Lawson, $1,000 to Christine S. Dorin, of 355 Marl-

borough Road, Brooklyn, $1,000 to Charles Fred, of Corona, Long Island. To four cousins and to two friends he bequested $5,000 each. The residue of his large estate was bequested to his wife. She died August 4, 1940, at her residence in Greenwich, Connecticut. Her estate was valued at $2,046,261 gross and $1,871,065 net. She left $100,000 to relatives, friends and servants. She left her entire residual estate, plus surplus income from trust funds, to Williams College to set up the Stephen Higginson Tyng and Stephen Higginson Tyng, Jr., Foundation for aid to needy students. The college received $1,402,126.

V STEPHEN HIGGINSON IV, only child of Stephen Higginson III and Juliet Augusta Kemp Tyng, was born January 22, 1897, in New York City.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of Homer Wakefield, in Montreal, Canada, July 31, 1916.

He enlisted in the United States Marine Corps for service overseas in World War I, and was on board the "Athens" when that ship sunk in a collision with a French Gungoat.

He died at sea, May 1, 1918, off Cape May, New Jersey. He had no children.

His widow lives at 353 East 50th Street, New York 22, N. Y.

IV SEWELL TAPPAN I, younger son of Reverend Stephen Higginson II and Frances Tappan Tyng, was born in New York City, August 30, 1868.

He graduated from Williams College in 1888. In 1891 he was at the Columbia School of Law.

He became an eminent lawyer of his day. His office was at Wall Street, in New York City.

On May 29, 1894, he married Edith M., daughter of John Baird Gale. They had one son, Sewell Tappan II.

When his father died, in 1898, he was in Minneapolis, Minnesota, and his wife was with his mother in New York.

He died suddenly, of heart disease, April 3, 1913, at his home on Fifth Avenue, in New York.

He was a member of the University and of the Alpha Delta Phi Clubs and of Squadron A.

Following his death, Edith married William A. Kissam. She died in December 1949, in New York City.

V SEWELL TAPPAN II, only child of Sewell Tappan I and Edith M. Gale Tyng, was born April 30, 1895, in New York City.

He graduated from Groton School, received his A. B. from Williams College in 1917, and his LL. B. from Harvard Law School in 1923.

His first marriage, to Ruth Hapgood, daughter of Norman Hapgood, in Paris, in 1917, ended in divorce.

In the first World War, he served with the Red Cross Ambulance in France, and later as a second lieutenant in the American Expeditionary Force. He was secretary to Herbert Hoover at the Paris Peace Conference in 1919.

From 1923 to 1930, he was in the law office of Larkin, Rathbone and Perry. He was then an election–district captain in the Tenth Assembly District, Greenwich Village, New York City. From 1930 to 1932, he was a member of the Larkin firm.

When Mr. Dewey was appointed, in September 1935, a special prosecutor to present evidence against racketeers, he named Sewell one of his chief aides. Sewell left that post the following spring to become partner in Searle, James and Tyng. He rejoined Mr. Dewey when he became District Attorney in 1938, and he was chief of the General Sessions Bureau, serving as Acting District Attorney during the absence of Mr. Dewey. In August 1939, he resigned to become president of the South America Development Company at 19 Rector Street, succeeding his stepfather. He had been for several years a director of the organization.

On January 6, 1939, he married Lila Ross Hotz, at Gladstone, New Jersey. She was the daughter of the then late Robert F. Hotz, a Chicago financier, and Mrs. Frederick Tudor Haskell. She had married Henry P. Luce, editor of "Life" magazine, but that marriage had ended in a divorce obtained at Reno, Nevada, in 1935. She obtained a divorce from Sewell Tappan at Reno, March 12, 1943.

On October 12, 1940, he was elected president of the Ecuadorian–American Chamber of Commerce, at a meeting held in the Produce Exchange Building in New York City.

He was the head of the South America Development Company and of the Cotopaxi Exploration Company of Ecuador.

In 1943, he married Mrs. Virginia Bennett Crocker of New York City.

He was a military historian as well as a lawyer. His first book, "The Campaign of the Marne, 1914," was published in 1935; his second, "The Battle of Attu," told the story of one of the sharpest struggles of the Second World War. Just before his fatal illness, in 1946, he gathered material for a work dealing with the European theatre in the recent conflict. He had gathered that material while on a visit to Europe.

He died May 7, 1946, in Saint Luke's Hospital, New York, after an illness of two months. He had been operated one week before. He left his third wife and his mother, Mrs. William A. Kissam of 9 East Seventy–sixth Street, New York.

III MORRIS ASHHURST, second son of Stephen Higginson I and Susan Mitchell Tyng, was born in Philadelphia, December 29, 1841.

He was graduated from Williams College in 1861, and received a LL. B. from Columbia Law School in 1863 or 1864.

He was a member of the Board of Councilmen of New York City in 1866.

He married Euphemia Welles Christie in New York, January 9, 1867.

After practicing law for several years, he took orders in the Episcopal Church, in 1870, and was professor of Biblical Literature and of Interpretation at the Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary at Gambier, Ohio, from 1870 to 1873. Later he returned to the practice of the law. He lived more than twenty–five years in New York City and had an office with his brother, Thomas Mitchell, on Pearl Street. He was at one time associated with William W. Phelps in New York. He was a member of the New York State Bar Association.

Two of his daughters were living with his father at "Cottage Home" in Irvington, New York, about 1881–1885, and were taking care of him in his last years.

He was president of the Board of Education of Summit, New Jersey, from 1908 to 1912.

He died at his home, 38 Franklin Place, Summit, New

Jersey, April 4, 1915. He had four daughters: Elizabeth McJimsey, Effie Christie, Caroline Wheelwright, and Susan Wilson.

IV ELIZABETH McJIMSEY, eldest daughter of Morris Ashhurst and Euphemia Welles Christie Tyng, was born in 1867 and died, unmarried, in 1944.

IV EFFIE CHRISTIE, second daughter of Morris Ashhurst and Euphemia Welles Christie Tyng, was born in 1868 and died, unmarried, in 1891.

IV CAROLINE WHEELWRIGHT, third daughter of Morris Ashhurst and Euphemia Welles Christie Tyng, was born in 1870.

She maried Walter Earle Sawyer. Their children were Effie Christie, born in 1894, and died in 1902, and Walter Earle, born in 1896, and died in 1914.

IV SUSAN WILSON, youngest daughter of Morris Ashhurst and Euphemia Welles Christie Tyng, was born August 11, 1871, at Warwick, New York.

She married Donald Laurence Ross, April 30, 1895, in New York City.

She now resides at 1246 Emerson Street, Palo Alto, California.

Her children are Donald Laurence, Jr., and Dudley Tyng. The latter lives at 20 Joann Court, Walnut Creek, California. Her daughter, Effie Christie, died January 17, 1934, leaving two daughters, Euphemia Christie and Sarah Higginson Hawes.

III CHARLES ROCKLAND, third son of Stephen Higginson I and Susan Mitchell Tyng, was born in Philadelphia, January 14, 1844.

He graduated from Columbia College, New York City, in the 1860's.

He married, first, March 5, 1867, in New York City, Mary Edmonds, daughter of Francis Edmonds of New York. She died in 1887. From this first marriage he had one son, Francis Edmonds I, and one daughter, Mary Rockland.

He married, secondly, Eleanor G. Preston, in 1889, in New York City. She died in March 1896.

In September 1896, he married, thirdly, Alys Foxcroft of New York, daughter of the then late James Foxcroft of Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, in Jersey City, New Jersey.

He was a merchant, doing business in New York City, but residing in Yonkers, New York.

In 1890, he published an admirable life of his father, "Life and Work of the Reverend Stephen Higginson Tyng, D. D.," which was well received by the critics.

In May 1895, he was appointed Secretary of the New York City Department of Taxes and Assessments, a position he held till his death.

He died December 29, 1925, in the Park Avenue Hotel, in New York. Services were held for him December 31, in Saint George's Church, in Styvestant Square.

I was told that his widow is living at 2914 Broadway and West 114th Street, New York, New York.

IV FRANCIS EDMONDS I, only son of Charles Rockland and Mary Edmonds Tyng, was born in 1868, in New York City.

His first business connection was when he became an employee of the Edison Industries. He was an aid of Thomas Alva Edison in his early experiments conducted at Menlo Park, New Jersey, including those that resulted in the talking machine. He later became connected with the Thomson Houston Electric Campany at Lynn, Massachusetts, and then with the General Electric Company at Schenectady, New York, after the Thomas Houston Company had merged with it. For some time he was manager of the crane department of Manning, Maxwell & Moore, Inc., 405 Lexington Avenue, New York City. Afterwards he maintained an office at 342 Madison Avenue, New York City, as representative of the Euclid–Armington Corporation of Euclid, Ohio, manufacturers of hoisting materials. He was an electrical and mechanical engineer, and an authority on hoisting machinery.

He died of heart attack, March 7, 1934, at his home, 6 Circle Street, South Norwalk, Connecticut. His funeral was held at Saint George's Chapel, Stuyvesant Square and East Sixteenth Street, New York City.

He had married Margreta Hyde of Brooklyn in 1895, and had one son and four daughters: Francis Edmonds II, Margreta, Marjorie, Harriet, and Natalie.

He himself was an inventor, but never applied for any patents.

Mrs. Margreta Hyde Tyng now resides at 435 West 119th. Street, Laureate Hall, Apartment 7 D, New York 27, New York.

V FRANCIS EDMONDS II, son of Francis Edmonds I and Margreta Hyde Tyng, was born in 1896, in Elizabeth, New Jersey.

He married Julia Tabachuk in 1934, in New York City. They have no children. They live at 164 Grant Street, Ridgewood, New Jersey.

He was with the "New York Sun" for twenty–six years. He is now Banking Editor of "The New York Journal of Commerce." He is also a free lance writer.

V MARGRETA, first daughter of Francis Edmonds I and Margreta Hyde Tyng, was born in 1899 in Cranford, New Jersey.

She died in infancy in 1900, in Cranford.

V MARJORIE, second daughter of Francis Edmonds I and Margreta Hyde Tyng, was born in 1901, in Cranford, New Jersey.

She never married. She died November 7, 1939, in New York City. Her funeral was held at Saint George's Chapel.

V HARRIET MORGAN, fourth child and third daughter of Francis Edmonds I and Margreta Hyde Tyng, was born in 1905, in Cranford, New Jersey.

She graduated from Barnard College in 1928. She did graduate work in English and education at Columbia University and Bryn Mawr College.

Her teaching experience included Miss Fine's School in Princeton, New Jersey, Montgomery School for Boys, now Montgomery County Day School, of Wynnemood, Pennsylvania, and Winsor School in Boston, Massachusetts.

From 1946 till her death, she was director of Willard Day

School, the junior school of Emma Willard School, in Troy, New York. She was a factor in making the Willard School a co–educational institution. Under her administration a curriculum was developed that included music, art, and science for all students as well as the regular course of studies.

She wrote two volumes of poems, "Open Letter and Other Poems," and "Vermont Village," in 1947, and contributed verse to publications.

She died after a long illness, on Friday, October 31, 1952, at Saint Johnsbury, Vermont. Her funeral service was held at Saint George's Chapel, Sixteenth Street and Stuyvesant Square, New York, on Monday, November 3, at two o'clock in the afternoon. Interment was private. In lieu of flowers, the family requested that contributions be made to the Willard Day School in her memory. May these be great enough to permit the erecting at that school of a fitting monument to perpetuate the memory of this noble lady who has done so much for the education of American youth.

I had the pleasure of meeting Miss Harriet and her mother at the latter's home. Miss Harriet was so kind as to undertake to review the manuscript of this book. Unfortunately, sickness obliged her to abandon this work after she had done half of it. Her mother obligingly completed the work. I here publicly express my sincere gratitude for this help.

V NATALIE, youngest daughter of Francis Edmonds I and Margreta Hyde Tyng, was born in 1909, in Cranford, New Jersey.

She married John William MacRae in 1937, in New York City. They live at Franklin Lakes, New Jersey. Their children are John Tyng and William Morgan.

IV MARY ROCKLAND, only daughter of Charles Rockland and Mary Edmonds Tyng, was born in 1870.

She married Robert Bushnell of New York, New York. She was living in Newton, Massachusetts, in 1934.

She died in 1950. She had one son, Robert Tyng, and two daughters, Dorothy and Mary. Robert was Attorney General of Massachusetts at the time of the Coconut Grove disaster and conducted most, if not all, of those trials. He died in New York City about 1948. Dorothy married John M. Coffeen

and lives in Santa Rosa, Walton County, Florida. Mary never married; she died in Newton.

II CHARLES, fifth child and third son of Dudley Atkins and Sarah Higginson Tyng, was born August 24, 1801, in Newburyport, Massachusetts.

In early life he took to the sea and several times circumnavigated the globe. Glimpses in his father's letters mark the latter's fondness for the lad and his confidence in the justness of his maritime tastes. The letters indicate no anxiety, but mention various voyages to Calcuta, India, to Europe, etc., with evident satisfaction.

While still young, he left the sea and engaged in mercantile pursuits in Havana, Cuba. In his later years he found amusement in writing out a review of his many–sided travels and experiences – a narrative still in manuscript only, unfortunately. He was of an affectionate disposition.

He married, first, Anna Salina Arnold. She was buried in Newburyport, July 6, 1831, at the age of twenty–six.

He married, secondly, Anna Amelia McAlpine. They had two sons and three daughters: Charles Dudley, George, Anita Elena, Julia Gertrude, and another Julia Gertrude.

He died June 20, 1879. He was then the owner of the home and the beautiful grounds which had belonged to Mrs. Sarah Kent Dudley.

III CHARLES DUDLEY, first son of Charles and Anna Amelia McAlpine Tyng, was born in Havana, Cuba, May 2, 1836.

While preparing to enter Harvard, his health failed. He subsequently studied engineering.

He was Underwriters' Agent at Havana, Cuba, and correspondent for the New York Associated Press, but left Cuba at the time of the Civil War. He traveled extensively and was variously engaged in merchantile affairs. In 1874, he became private secretary to Caleb Cushing, then United States Minister to Spain, and remained there two years. "Of recent years," wrote Francis Higginson Atkins in 1891, "he has resided in Florida with his sister, Doctor Anita Elena Tyng."

He died at the age of seventy. He never married.

III ANITA ELENA, second child and eldest daughter of Charles and Anna Amelia McAlpine Tyng, was born February 4, 1838.

She studied at the New England Hospital for Women and Children, in Boston, and received a M. D. degree from the Women's College of Pennsylvania in 1864.

She practiced medicine chiefly at Providence, Rhode Island. She was in charge of the Women's Hospital in Philadelphia for some time. During the few years preceding 1891, she resided in Florida.

Doctor Tyng was a highly cultivated physician and a skillful surgeon, and held membership in the Rhode Island Medical Society, the American Medical Association, the Alumnae Association of the Women's Medical College, etc. Before these societies and others she read various papers on scientific topics, including one on Eclampsia, and one reporting "A Case of Removal of Both Ovaries by Abdominal Section" – a wholly successful operation of the gravest character (especially in 1880), done by herself with eminent skill, and reported with scientiflc exactness of detail. Among her papers in the Annual Report of the Rhode Island State Board of Health for 1881 was a judicious and well–written essay on Heredity, and one on "The Causes of Ill Health in Women."

She died at the age of seventy–six, having never married.

III JULIA GERTRUDE, third child of Charles and Anna Amelia McAlpine, was buried in Newburyport, Massachusetts, January 7, 1842, at the age of fourteen months.

III GEORGE, fourth child and second son of Charles and Anna Amelia McAlpine, was born May 12, 1842, in Newburyport.

He was educated at Dummer Academy, South Byfield, Massachusetts, and in Hanover, Germany.

He lived much in the Southwest. In Yuma, Arizona, he was United States Marshall, Recorder of Yuma County, Clerk of the District Court, Director of the Southern Pacific Railroad, Sheriff, and Editor of "The Sentinel." He was much interested in cattle.

On July 15, 1869, at Santa Barbara, California, he married

Elena Anita Carrillo Thompson whose mother was of old Spanish stock in that state.

He died at American Fork, Utah, January 16, 1906. He had three sons: Charles, George McAlpine, and Francis Carrillo.

IV CHARLES, first child of George and Elena Anita Carrillo Thompson Tyng, was born May 18, 1870, in Santa Barbara, California.

He married Agnes Vivian Mayer of New York. They had two daughters, Vivian and Virginia.

He died in Salt Lake City, Utah, in October 1924.

His widow lives at 821 Downing Street, West Englewood, New Jersey.

V VIVIAN, daughter of Charles and Agnes Vivian Mayer Tyng, married David Russell, June 21, 1941. They live at 1009 Eighty-seventh Street, North Bergen, New Jersey.

V VIRGINIA, daughter of Charles and Agnes Vivian Mayer Tyng, married William Wignall, June 5, 1940. Mr. Wignall is now dead.

She lives at 821 Downing Street, West Englewood, New Jersey. She has three daughters: Susan, born April 29, 1941; Ann Virginia; and Elizabeth, born July 20, 1942.

IV GEORGE McALPINE, second child of George and Elena Anita Carrillo Thompson Tyng, was born January 13, 1872, in Santa Barbara, California.

He married Mary Ephiram Regan of Victoria, Texas, February 11, 1903, in Victoria. She died January 5, 1947. They had four sons and one daughter: Dudley Atkins, George, Fredrick, Joseph, and Elena A.

He was a Doctor in Dental Surgery and a Spanish-American War veteran.

He died March 2, 1950, in Victoria.

V DUDLEY ATKINS, first son of George McAlpine and Mary Regan Tyng, was born in Victoria, June 4, 1904.

He married Mary Ann Stoner, in Victoria, May 17, 1941. Their address is:— P. O. Box 25, Victoria, Texas. They have no children.

V GEORGE, second son of George McAlpine and Mary Regan Tyng, was born in Victoria, May 12; 1906.

He married Vivian Buhler, in Victoria, in January 1932. Their address is:— P. O. Box 439, Victoria, Texas. They have three daughters: Dolores Elaine, Maria Anita, and Suzanna.

VI DOLORES ELAINE, eldest daughter of George and Vivian Buhler Tyng, was born in June 1933.

VI MARIA ANITA, second daughter of George and Vivian Buhler Tyng, was born in October 1934.

VI SUZANNA, youngest daughter of George and Vivian Buhler Tyng, was born in January 1936.

V JOSEPH, third son of George McAlpine and Mary Regan Tyng, was born June 2, 1909, in Victoria.

He married Minelma Curling, in New Orleans, Louisiana, July 24, 1938. They have two daughters, Effie and Jo Frances. They live at 3319 Blodgett, Houston 4, Texas.

VI EFFIE, elder daughter of Joseph and Minelma Curling Tyng, was born July 11, 1939.

VI JO FRANCES, younger daughter of Joseph and Minelma Tyng, was born January 5, 1945.

V FREDERICK REGAN I, fourth son of George McAlpine and Mary Regan Tyng, was born in Victoria, August 26, 1911.

He married Dorothy Curran in Ennis, Texas, August 31, 1935. Their address is: P. O. Box 25, Victoria, Texas. They

have one daughter and three sons: Elena Anita, Frederick Regan II, Thomas Curran, and Timothy Stephen.

VI FREDERICK REGAN II, eldest son of Frederick Regan I and Dorothy Curran Tyng, was born in 1936.

VI ELENA ANITA, only daughter of Frederick Regan I and Dorothy Curran Tyng, was born in 1941.

VI THOMAS CURRAN, second son of Frederick Regan I and Dorothy Curran Tyng, was born in 1943.

VI TIMOTHY STEPHEN, third son of Frederick Regan I and Dorothy Curran Tyng, was born in 1951.

V ELENA A., only daughter of George McAlpine and Mary Regan Tyng, married John M. Burke, Jr. They live at 1315 College Avenue, Tyler, Texas. They have three sons: John Malcolm, George Strother, and David Tyng.

IV FRANCIS CARRILLO, youngest child of George and Elena Anita Carrillo Thompson Tyng, was born September 27, 1885, in Mexico City.

When in Rome, Italy, in 1898, he called upon Father Searle, C.S.P., who was then head of the Vatican Observatory. Through Father Searle's kindness, he was shown all the Vatican, even the private chambers of Pope Leo XIII. Father Searle was the grandson of Mary Russell Atkins, sister of Dudley Atkins I, and therefore, third cousin of Doctor Francis Carrillo. He became a Catholic in 1862, and was ordained priest in 1871. He was a member of the Congregation of Saint Paul.

On January 30, 1907, at American Fork, Utah, he married Emma Lorraine Hyde. They were divorced in January 1920. From this marriage he had one daughter, Dorothy Lorraine, and one son, Charles.

He obtained an A.B. degree from the University of Utah

in 1912, and a M.D. degree from Western Reserve University in 1915.

He became First Lieutenant, Medical Corps, United States Army, May 22, 1917, and retired as Colonel, September 30, 1947.

In June 1921, in Luxemburg, he married Lilian Elsbeth Ohlert, Baroness von Rhoden of Germany. She died June 29, 1936, at the age of forty–five. This marriage gave him a step-son, Michael Thiel I.

He married, thirdly, Lilian Pearl Miller, in Tokio, Japan, June 11, 1938. She was born December 4, 1900, and had been a Second Lieutenant in the United States Army Nurse Corps.

He lives at 861 Sutter Street, San Francisco, California.

V DOROTHY LORRAINE, only daughter of Francis Carrillo and Emma Lorraine Hyde Tyng, was born September 26, 1910.

She married William Talbot McEwan of New York. They reside at 3222 Avenida de los Incas, Buenos Aires, Argentina. They have one son and two daughters: William Talbot II, Susan Tyng, and Jane Tracey.

V CHARLES, son of Francis Carrillo and Emma Lorraine Hyde Tyng, was born August 23, 1916.

He graduated from the University of Arizona in 1939.

He married Katherine Phyllis Hilvert of Arizona. They live in Agana, Guam. They have no children.

V MICHAEL THIEL I, son of Lilian Elsbeth Ohlert, Baroness von Rhoden of Germany, was born in Berlin, Germany, December 30, 1914.

He was adopted by Francis Carrillo Tyng in 1921 and assumed the name Michael Thiel Tyng.

He graduated from the Naval Academy at Annapolis in 1938. He is a Commander in the United States Navy and is stationed at the Armed Forces Staff College, Norfold, Virginia.

He married Dorothy Schmidt of Brooklyn. They have one daughter and two sons: Caryl Michele, Michael Thiel II, and Robert William.

VI CARYL MICHELE, daughter of Michael Thiel I and Dorothy Schmidt Tyng, was born in September 1942.

VI MICHAEL THIEL II, elder son of Michael Thiel I and Dorothy Schmidt Tyng, was born June 22, 1944.

VI ROBERT WILLIAM, younger son of Michael Thiel I and Dorothy Schmidt Tyng, was born October 17, 1950.

III JULIA GERTRUDE, youngest child and second daughter of Charles and Anna McAlpine Tyng bearing that name, was baptized August 28, 1844, in Newburyport, Massachusetts.

II GEORGE, sixth child and fourth son of Dudley Atkins and Sarah Higginson Tyng, was baptized August 14, 1803, in Newburyport.

He graduated from Harvard in 1822.

He died of consumption in Boston in 1823, and was buried in Newburyport, April 5. He never married.

His brother James wrote of him: "He was a fine young man, endowed with excellent abilities. He was a good scholar and had prepared himself for the Unitarian minitsry. He was of kind and amiable character, scarce ever provoked, and cherished no malice.

II MARY CABOT, eighth child of Dudley Atkins and Sarah Higginson Tyng, was born in Boston, May 4, 1804.

She married Robert Cross, October 25, 1829, in Boston. They had one son, Charles Edward. Robert was born July 3, 1799. He graduated from Harvard in 1819. He was a lawyer and represented his district in the Massachusetts legislature. He died November 9, 1859.

She was a strong and noble character, of great sincerity and depth of feelings, of resolution and energy, of judgment and industry.

She died July 25, 1849, in Boston.

II JAMES HIGGINSON, youngest child of Dudley Atkins and Sarah Higginson Tyng, was born in Boston, May 12, 1807.

At Dummer Academy he had for teachers: Jared Sparks, George B. Emerson, Reverend Doctor D. C. Sanders, and Nehemiah Cleveland. He entered Bowdoin College, in Brunswick, Maine, as a Junior and graduated in 1827.

He studied for the ministry of the Episcopal Church with Bishop Brownell at Hartford, Connecticut, and with Bishop Griswold at Bristol, Rhode Island. After a year as lay reader at Cambridge, he was ordained by Bishop Griswold.

He may have been Rector at Tallahassee, Florida. Reverend Walworth Tyng saw the name James Higginson Tyng in the list of rectors there. He may have been rector at Newburyport also.

He married Matilda Degen, January 1, 1830. They had two daughters: Fanny Higginson and Emma Degen.

In 1854 he was living in Boston.

Francis Higginson Atkins, son of Dudley Atkins and grandson of Dudley Atkins Tyng, wrote in 1891: "My uncle Stephen told me that his brother James was far more intellectual than he was, but lacked a free development of those supporting faculties which ensure success in life. He was a man of scholarly tastes, with a keen relish in all the affairs of the world, a diligent reader of the great reviews and the best permanent literature of the day as well as the more ancient. His life was divided between pastoral work and school teaching. For five years I was his pupil and recall with especial satisfaction the fact that the only reader used in his schoolroom was "How's Shakespearean Reader," by means of which boys from eleven to eighteen years were saturated with pure English from its chiefest and most glorious source. So, our speller was always a small edition of Walker's Dictionary. Although a learned man, he was not given to literary composition, but shone to best advantage in conversation. He used to tell me that his party died before he was born, that he was a Federalist in politics, but in modern politics his sympathies and votes were with those men and measures that time has stamped as just and right.

"The recent discussions on the decay of the churches in the

interior of New England remind me that when my brother and I walked from Cambridge, Massachusetts, to Drewsville, New Hampshire, in 1861, to visit him in that primitive rural settlement among the beautiful hills, we found him poring over a quaint old quarto which he said was John Eliot's work on how to teach the Indians, (probably "The Indian Primer; or the Way of Training up our Indian Youth in the Good Knowledge of God," Cambridge, 1669) and which he assured he was searching in hopes to find suggestions to help him reach the benighted people under his care in that vicinity.

"Discussing peculiar traits in the family, he used to assure me that 'all the ill–temper and crankiness in the family came from that Porter woman' naming, I believe, the mother of Susannah Cleveland (wife of Stephen Higginson and mother of Sarah, Dudley Atkins Tyng's wife.)"

The 'Porter woman' referred to by Francis Higginson Atkins is Susanna Porter, wife of Reverend Aaron Cleveland of Salem, Massachusetts, mother of Susannah Cleveland who married Stephen Higginson, and grandmother of Sarah Higginson who married Dudley Atkins Tyng.

He died April 6, 1879.

III FANNY HIGGINSON, elder daughter of James Higginson and Matilda Degen Tyng, married James Bryan Walker of Ohio, September 19, 1866.

Mister Walker was born January 5, 1841, graduated from Harvard in 1860, and studied at the Harvard Law School. He was in the army during the Civil War, and was dangerously wounded at Atlanta, Georgia, July 22, 1864, while holding the rank of Captain and Assistant General on the General Forces Staff. He was mustered out in April 1865. He was admitted to the bar in Cincinnati, Ohio, the same year. He became Assistant City Solicitor, and in 1869, was elected Solicitor. In January 1872, the governor appointed him Judge of the Superior Court, in Cincinnati. In May of that year, he became professor of Equity in the Cincinnati Law School and later Dean of the Faculty. His death, on December 30, 1874, resulted from his wounds, from which he was ever a great sufferer.

III EMMA DEGEN, younger daughter of James

Higginson and Matilda Degen Tyng, was born October 4, 1836.

She became a cultivated and most excellent lady and married Richard M. Upjohn in October 1856.

Mister Upjohn was born March 7, 1826, in Shaftesbury, England, son of a distinguished architect who built Trinity Church on Broadway in New York City. He came to America in infancy and studied architecture in his father's office. He was a member of the American Institute of Architects, of which his father was a founder, and President of the New York Chapter of that Institute. He was also a member of the Long Island Historical Society from its earliest days, and of the Hamilton Club of Brooklyn. His work has taken high rank among the conceptions of American architects, many beautiful churches and public buildings throughout the country attesting to his refine taste and professional skill. Among ecclesiastical edifices may be named the Berkeley Street Congregational Church of Boston, Massachusetts, Saint Peter's of Albany, New York, Saint Paul's of Brooklyn, and Saint Chrysostom of New York. Conspicuous for both beauty and grandeur is the Connecticut State Capitol at Hartford, built in 1879. It is a capacious building of white marble in the modern Gothic style, costing over $3,100,000, and standing conspicuously in the midst of the city on a slight elevation.

Emma Degen and Richard M. Upjohn had three sons: Richard R., Francis James, and Charles B.

HENRY WALTER TINGES married Eunice, daughter of James and Sarah Knight, born in Newbury, Massachusetts, July 2, 1741, in Newburyport, Massachusetts, February 15, 1777.

TRUEMAN married Edith, born in Westford, Massachusetts, daughter of Daniel and Mary Lawrence Nutting. She died, a widow, in Tyngsboro, Massachusetts, December 5, 1867, aged eighty–eight years and six months.

He was nicknamed "Trim." It is said that he had negro or slave or West Indian blood in his veins.

He was in Tyngsboro in 1824, as the old store ledger shows he made purchases there at that time. (Mrs. F. Lambert)

JANE A. L., daughter of Trueman and Edith Nutting Tyng,

married James Patch in Tyngsboro, Massachusetts, April 16, 1831.

MARY, daughter of Trueman and Edith Nutting Tyng, married, first: Asa Patch in Tyngsboro, Massachusetts, April 16, 1831; secondly: James Danly, September 6, 1842; thirdly: Abel Gilman Green, November 6, 1848. He was a laborer and son of Abel and Abigail Green. At the time of their marriage, he was twenty–nine years old and she was thirty–seven years old.

DUDLEY was a native of Maine, a Universalist minister, and an abolitionist.

He married Sarah Haynes. They had at least one daughter, Hattie.

He was living in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1840. In 1849, he removed to Columbus, Wisconsin.

HATTIE, daughter of Dudley and Sarah Haynes Tyng, was born in Boston, January 26, 1840.

She married Eugene Sherwood Griswold of Columbus, Wisconsin, February 18, 1863. They had three daughters. They lived in Wisconsin.

She was living in 1900 and was an authoress.

CONSTANCE lives at 1251 Waverly Place, Elizabeth, New Jersey.

For three generations the eldest Tyng son entered the ministry in the Episcopal Church: Dudley Atkins, Theodosius Stevens, and Dudley. The father of Dudley Atkins, Stephen Higginson I, was a minister; that makes four generations in direct line in the service of the church. Other Tyngs who were ordained were: James Higginson, in the second generation; Stephen Higginson and Morris Ashhurst, in the third generation; Walworth, in the fifth generation. The grandfather of Dudley Atkins being Bishop Alexander Viets Griswold, and Mary Atkinson, daughter of Walworth, having married Reverend Charles Ashley Higgins, there have been six consecutive generations of the Griswold–Tyng–Higgins family in the service of the church. Theodosius Stevens was a missionary to Japan, and Walworth and his son–in–law, Charles Ashley Higgins, were missionaries to China. This is inded an honorable record for one family.

May the Tyngs of to–day and many more after them be as righteous as Dudley Atkins Tyng, as enterprising as Edward Tyng, as philanthropic as Daniel Gookin, as brave as Thomas Savage, as honorable as Thomas and Joseph Dudley, as winning as Sarah Kent, and as energetic as Anne Marbury Hutchinson.